WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 244 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djomber	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Waltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	8th Jan.
*MuroranMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan
Keishin Maru	T. Minami	4286	5th Dec.	15th Dec
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	8th „	20th

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
17th „	.. MOREA — ..	10,890
24th „	.. MANTUA* — ..	10,902
31st „	.. PLASSY — ..	7,346
1922		
5th January	.. CHINA	7,952
14th „	.. KAISAR-I-HIND — ..	11,430
21st „	.. NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
28th „	.. CALEDONIA — ..	7,572
4th February	.. EGYPT † — ..	7,941
11th „	.. DELTA — ..	8,097
18th „	.. MACEDONIA — ..	10,512
25th „	.. MOREA — —	10,890
4th March	.. MALWA*	10,941
11th „	.. KARMALA	8,983
18th „	.. KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
28th „	.. CHINA	7,952

*NARKUNDA, *MANTUA, *NALDERA, *MALWA } *Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through steamer from China
Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
26th December —	MERKARA ..	8,285
1922		
9th January ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,788
30th „ ..	CANARA —	6,662
6th February ..	MADURA ..	8,000
26th „ ..	LOMALA ..	
12th March ..	HATIPARA*..	8,182
20th ..	MANDALA ..	8,246

*Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

DATE	
11th Dec. ..	DILWARA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Calls at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do. do.
24th February	MANTUA	Do. do.
24th March	SALAERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
19th Dec. —	VARALA ..	Karachi and Busreh
28th „ —	KARAGOLA	East and SouthAfrica
16th „ —	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	MASHOBRA	Do,
19th „ .	LHASA —	Karachi coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages to be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1250.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	27th Nov.	17th Dec.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	12th Dec.	19th Dec.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Indo Maru	W. Miura	16th Dec,	28th Dec,

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital
and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,668
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
S. H. LYND,
Agent.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST, JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89 600

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs., 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 327.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance at lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1881.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,80,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents,
369, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Mofussil Applications Invited.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opposite Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and COMPOSITORS, good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced and competent or Government Certified ACCOUNTANT for a large Punjab Firm. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates, and stating age, and salary required to EMPIRE LAW PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Lahore.
A C11597

WANTED—Experienced TURNERS and MACHINIST. Apply in person to the FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. Pay according to qualification.
A R1596

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, knowing English and Gujarati Correspondence. Must also know Gujarati Accounts and Invoicing. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2249

WANTED—An ENGINEER for the District Local Board West-Khandesh on a pay of Rs. 300 per month rising to Rs. 350. Those who have passed the L.C.E. examination need apply. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1921. (Sd.) S. D. GARUD, President, District Local Board, West-Khandesh, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A R1591

WANTED—A first class ENGINEER for an up-country mill, who has actually been in charge of mill engines, long service, efficient supervision and fuel economy essential, handsome salary to a really good deserving man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2246

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE on Rs. 60—1/3—75 p.m. plus Rs. 8. as house rent allowance, to serve as Head Master A. V. School. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned on or before 30-11-21, to K. V. CHIPKAR, Chairman Schools Committee, Kurla.
A R2256

WANTED—Three OVERSEERS are needed for the District Local Board West-Khandesh on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100 per month. Those who have passed the Overseer's examination and have a fair knowledge of Marathi need apply. Applications for the post should reach the undersigned before 31st December, 1921. (Sd.) S. D. GARUD, President District Local Board, West-Khandesh, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A C11592

WANTED—AN experienced B.E. or L.C.E. for the combined post of Chief Officer and Engineer Dhulia Municipality on a pay of Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per month with an allowance of Rs. 35 per month. Previous experience in the management of water works in towns essential. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st of December, 1921. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia City Municipality, Dhulia, 6th December, 1921.
A C11590

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN with 5 years' experience seeks EMPLOYMENT. Good references. Apply Box No. 7489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2175

A Qualified CHEMIST, experienced in a manufacturing concern, capable of undertaking a Chemical or Pharmaceutical Laboratory, seeks position. Please apply to Box No. 7487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2217

AN experienced EXPERT STENO-TYPIST efficient in business correspondence SEEKS SERVICE. Can furnish good testimonials. Apply Box No. 7508, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2235

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS and ROOMS for Office at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, behind West End Watch Co. Apply JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, Girgaum Back Road, Prabhu Bhuwan, opposite Chunda Ramji Girls' School.
C R2234

TO BE LET—One MACHINE GODOWN and ROOMS on the Corner of Tack Bunder, 60 x 50 measurement. Apply to GANGRIWALLA.
C R2088

TO LET—SHOPS, MOTOR GARAGE and a BLOCK in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, Opp. DR. PAREKH HOSPITAL, Road, Opp. Dr. Parekh Hospital. Apply Dr. SOMJI.
C R2248

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO BE LET—BUNGLOW of one story with outhouses, stables, big garden and compound for residence, godown, factory on lease or monthly at Parel Tank Road behind Governor's Bunglow corner Golanji Hill Road Apply JAMNADAS PARBHUDAS, Girgaum Back Road, Prabhu Bhuwan, Opp. Chunda Ramji Girls' School.
C R 2234

TO LET from January for Offices or Residence, second, third and fourth floors of a centrally situated newly built premises, airy and commodious, opposite the General Post Offices, Fort, each floor in whole or in part, fitted with electric lift, lights and fans. Apply to DEVIDAS PURBHOODAS, 19, Mody Street, Fort.
C R2208

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at reasonable rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR HIRE—A brand new Overland 4 Touring Car is open for monthly hire. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
JA R2212

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESH!! GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE AND HORSE FOR SALE—A fine, decent and light VICTORIA and a good horse are open FOR SALE. Offers are invited by the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
J R2213

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED AT ONCE—A second-hand THEODOLIGHT, LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS and JACK MACHINE for boring Wells. Apply Dr. VAKIL, Panchgani.
K R2243

WANTED—One or two OIL ENGINES and also grinding mills with accessories all in good order. Apply with particulars to ALLADDIN AGENCY, Kotah.
K R2254

FOR SALE.—The following COTTON MILL MACHINERY in first class condition and which can be seen working at the Mills any time by appointment. BLOW ROOM.—1 Double Crighton Opener by Platt Bros. of 1899; 1 Double Crighton Opener by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 3 Hopper feeders by Lord Bros. 1903; 10 Single Scutchers by Brooks and Doxey of 1899 . 37" Lap; 2 Single Scutchers by Platt Bros. of 1902 37" Lap; 1 Dust Willow by Holts. CARDING.—8 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 50" Cylinder, 26" Doffer by Brooks and Doxey of 1902" 4 Revolving Flat Carding engines 37" on wire, 48" Cylinder, 24" Doffer by Ashworth of 1899. FRAMES.—6 Heads of Drawing Frames of eight deliveries each by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 2 Slubbing Frames of 90 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 6 intermediate frames of 126 Spindles each 10" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899; 12 Roving Frames of 160 Spindles each 7" lift by Brooks and Doxey of 1899. The above Machinery is to be sold in one Lot. Apply to Box No. 7514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C11611

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—MIDDLE LITHUANIA—a handsome pictorial packet of 50 different unused varieties including the very latest Rs. 1/8 only. Order early to avoid disappointment. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11584

EDUCATIONAL.

THE GUJARAT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Ahmedeabad.—The next session commences on the 1st of December, 1921. The Entrance Examination for non-matriculated students will be held on 30th Nov. 1921. TRIKAMLAL A. BROKER, M.D., Principal.
M R2258

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A wooden cot, made of one full plank (6ft. 9in. by 4ft. 3½in., and 1 portrait of the late Nawab Walajah Bahadur of Arcot, both of which once belonged to him only. A rare opportunity for admirers of fine art and antiquities. For prices, etc., please communicate with HAKIM MAHOMED SHERIFF, Government Khazi, Babu Ran Street, Vallore.
N R2257

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. 5,000, good interest, terms and security. Reply Box No. 7510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2250

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—PHELPS WIRE WHEELS (Patents Pending) Size 30 x 3½. Complete sett at Rs. 260. Apply A. M. JIVABHOY, Metal Factory, Love Lane, Byculla.
T R2219

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.—The up-to-date and modern plant "VILTER." For any large or small Installation, please consult us before placing your order elsewhere. Our prices are most competitive. More than 3,000 Ice-making and Refrigerating Plants installed throughout the world. Catalogues and Estimate on request. B. KASHYAP & CO., Engineers, Lall Chand St., Anarkali, Lahore, Punjab.
T R2245

PROFESSION

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 5 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF GUNNY AND HERBS.

10,000 yards of running gunny, 2,000 bags sheeting of different sizes, and 59 bottles mixed Herbs are offered for sale.

Samples can be seen in this office and tenders submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1921, accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantities tendered for.

Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, CAPTAIN,
For O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.

"Bombay Castle",
Behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 10/12/1921.
TA C11598

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The following Subordinates for construction works.

SUPERVISORS on Rs. 200-20-300
SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 100-10-150

Only qualified men with experience of Reinforced Concrete Works need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to:

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bombay Housing District No. II,
Development Department,
Worli, Bombay.
C11595

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive godowns and offices, Pyne Hughman and Co., Ltd., Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors and Shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"PORCUPINE." P. O. Box No. 375.
C11545

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that having taken new and extensive offices, the Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd., Engineers, Founders and shipbuilders, will move to MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, Ballard Pier Estate, with effect from MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921. Telephone No. 3667. Tel. Address:—"CLIWORKS." P. O. Box No. 494.
C11546

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913 that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 2-6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1921 at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect that the books accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators shall be disposed of by destroying the same after 30th day of April, 1922.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1921.

N. WHADDIA.
Liquidator.
C11556

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following interim dividends for the half year ending 30th September, 1921, have been declared namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on 1st Preference Shares.

Rs. 12-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Ordinary Shares.

Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Deferred Shares.

And 7 per cent per annum free of Income Tax on the amount of Rs. 40 paid up on 2nd Preference Shares.

The above interim dividends are payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 9th January 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, to shareholders whose names are on the Register on 16th December, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th December, 1921, to 30th December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
C11535

NOTICE.

THE Karachi Municipality are prepared to appoint three DOCTORS each to take charge of a Municipal Dispensary and work under the control of the Municipal Health Officer.

Candidates must hold a degree or degrees or diplomas of a recognised University or College The salary of each appointment is Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 per mensem to Rs 300 per mensem with free unfurnished Quarters in each case. The selected applicants will be required to devote the whole of their time and attention to their duties and no private practice will be allowed.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience must reach undersigned before noon on 5th January 1922

(Sd.) GEO: W. LEWIS,
For Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
C 11602

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORJET STREET, GOWALIA TALAO.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Messrs. Ratanshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Ratonji Pestonji Umrigar and Co., the Transferees of Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomedally Tayabally, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 4th February, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge dated 4th day of November, 1920, and made between the said Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the first part, the said Mahomedally Tayabally of the 2nd part and the said Ratanshaw Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustomji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar of the 3rd part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements and buildings built and standing thereon, and that is in course of constructions in the rear thereof, admeasuring 1,477 square yards being a portion of the land, hereditaments and premises at Tardeo, Forjet Street, being Plot No. 2, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17, Pension and Tax New Survey No. 1275, and bounded on or towards the East by Forjet Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 4, on or towards the North by proposed private road, and on or towards the South by No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Sub-Lease dated 13th October, 1919, and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3427 (3) and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Of the very valuable and artistic office furniture by wellknown makers. File cabinets, roll top tables, Oliver typewriters etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sanday & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th December 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 16 ,Apollo Street, the following consisting of file cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, writing tables, roll top table, typewriters, Godrej D quality two safes, revolving office chairs, A. C. Ceiling fans, bookstands, cash boxes, copying press, cupboards, stationary racks partition.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S MOTOR LORRY.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethabhai Hirji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Thakordwar, Dhobhi Wadi, next to Nanu Brass Works as under:—

One motor lorry No. 408
40 horse power.
4 cylinders.
12 miles speed.
4 tons 10 cwt weight and carrying capacity 5½ tons.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL ENGINE, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, LATHE, CRANE, ROLLING MILL AND WIRE DRAWING BENCH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 4139 of 1921.

Gustad A. Mama ..... Plaintiff
K. N. Master and Co. ..... Defendants.
vs.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Gustad A. Mama, the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the defendants, K. N. Master and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st day of December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the defendants' show rooms, at Gol Pitha at Sandhurst Road, in the Globe Cinema Building, the following:—

1 Oil Engine, 33 B.H.P. (Natural), complete with self-starter.
9 Centrifugal Pumps, 125 feet total head with cast iron footballs and strainers.
1 Lathe, English, complete, Hollow Spindle.
Shop Crane, two tons.
Rolling Mill "D" size, Brown and Watts.
Wire drawing bench Brown and Watts.
The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 ESSEX MOTOR CAR (IN BROKEN CONDITION.)

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Motor Car lying at Bombay Garage Show Rooms:—

1 Essex Motor Car (in broken condition).

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th December, 1921.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Old Small Causes Courts on Vithaldas Road, Princess Street, by order of Seth Haji Saikh Ahmed Culadari of Bunderabas who is closing furniture business, entire stock in trade of his furniture shop comprising made to order household furniture such as mirror door single and double almirahs panel door cupboards, chest of drawers, tables, arm and armless chairs, wooden single and double bedsteads, drawing room suites, marble top tables, teapoys, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by wellknown makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at No. 64 Moreland Road, Byculla, near Byculla Club, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ire box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of an European Gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FEW DAYS MORE

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 ANIMALS 125 ARTISTS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Daily at

9-30 P. M.

Matinee Shows on Wednesday
Saturday & Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

The Alexandra Cinema

The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
SECOND WEEK Episodes 4, 5, 6,
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

THE FIRST WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-Night and This Week, the
OPENING 6 PARTS—6,000 FEET
of the powerful and thrilling Warner Brothers' Serial
"The Tiger Band"
(30 parts—30,000 feet.)
featuring the Dlare Devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
Girgaon Tram Terminus
SATI ANSUYA
BY
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.
SATI ANSUYA
A Picture that had the record run of all the pictures. Pronounced to be the superb production.
SATI ANSUYA
A mythological drama depicting the story of Saintly and chaste Ansuya's life, the jealousy of Laxmi. Parvati and its consequences, the birth of Shree Dutt.
SATI ANSUYA
A Mythological Marvel
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR!
Every Evening at 9-45 p.m.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY
AT REDUCED PRICES
Rs. 3—2—1 and As. 8.
A VAUDEVILLE SEASON!
DIRECT FROM LONDON!
Madan Theatres, Limited Introduces the English Magician-Entertainer.
LOUIS NIKOLA
MYSTERY, AMAZING DEXTERITY
And HUMOUR from Start to FINISH
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT!!!
THE GREAT AMERICAN RAG JAZZ TRIO
In an Extraordinary Ragtime and Jazz Vaudeville Show.
To-Nights' Booking at S. Rose & Co upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
A Picturization of the Famous play
By Sir James Barrie
An All British Production
THE WILL
And a Real Commedy
By Snub Pollard.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY At 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"WEALTH OR LOVE."
Produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd.
Written by India's Greatest Dramatist, Aga Husher Kashmiri.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NUMBER PLEASE"
The Best Two-Reel Comedy
In Many Moons.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers
Present
The Superb Vitagraph Comedy Drama
"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"
(7 Reels 7,000 feet)
Featuring the popular Hand some Star
EARLE WILLIAMS
The Programme includes K. D. and Brothers' Topical No. 6, showing H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Visit to Poona and Baroda.
TO-NIGHT
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

WEST-END CINEMA
COMG. SATURDAY 17th DEC. 1921.
Mme SARAH BERNHARDT'S
SCREEN PRODUCTION
"IT HAPPENED IN PARIS"
Featuring
HER UNDER STUDY
Mme YORSKA
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
IN A DUAL ROLE.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE AVENGING ARROW
A swift lightning-speed serial of the WEST! A drama of a fearless and braves American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.
FOURTH WEEK——THREE EPISODES.
Episode 8th. The Strange Poet
" 9th. The Auction Block.
" 10th. Outwitted.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Time
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6195 of The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Sheerinbai B. H. Pestonjee, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the same should be notified to the Agents of the Company at its Registered Office, 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, within one week, otherwise a Duplicate Certificate will be issued to the owner.

SHEERINBAI B. H. PESTONJEE.
R2241

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. F. ELLAHI, the inhabitant of Gujrat (Punjab), has CEASED to be our Agent from 2nd November, 1921. The undersigned will not be responsible for any dealings with him after that date.

MANILAL TRIBHOVANDAS,
The Manager,
Umreth Hand Looms.
R2255

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 2/6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution disposing of the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator.

N. WHADDIA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, dated this 16th day of Nov., 1921.
C11379

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registerer Office, Great Western Buildings, 3, Appolo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 27th December, 1921, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1921.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1922, and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th December, 1921, to 27th December, 1921, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 14th December, 1921.
C11603

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an adinterim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 (Rupees Three, annas eight only) per share, free of Income-tax, which is over 10 per cent on the paid-up capital, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, Dadyseth's Building, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. S. T.)) to the shareholders who have paid all the calls with interest including the fourth and final call and whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1921.

The Dividend Warrants will be handed over to shareholders on production of the documents of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1921 to 4th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th December, 1921. C11608

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 14th December, 1921, the fourth and final call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 18th January, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) except on SATURDAYS, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Any call not paid by 18th January 1922, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

If the call is paid earlier than due date, interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent per annum till due date.

The call should be payable by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 20th December 1921.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th December, 1921. C11609

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Victualling Stores and Provisions for the P. S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND", for the period of six months, ending 30th June, 1922, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 3 p.m. of the 22nd December, 1921.

Further particulars, specifications and forms will be supplied on application, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. at the Office of the Prize Wheeler Ship Section, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

H. DIGBY BESTE,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Manager, Prize Steam Ship Section.
C11605

TA

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRECENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., at KAVARANA BUILDING, 283, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 21st of December, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Revenue Accounts, and the Balance sheet of the Company for the period ending 30th September 1921.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To consider a letter received from Mr. Bhagwandas Trikamlal, regarding the appointment of Auditors.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th December 1921. to 5th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

C11610

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3651 of 1919.

Bai ZULEKHABAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HAWABAI, widow and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1921, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Haji Jamal Haji Ibrahim, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 10th day of December, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C11604

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHISTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD DANA BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Patell, and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji Deceased by virture of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the mater of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land estate containing by admesurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Said Trustees, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the Said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF PIECE GOODS SHOP SITUATE AT SANDHURST RGAD IN HARAWALLA BUILDING NEAR GOAL PITHA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Dalpatram Devchand Padhiar and Jethalal Devchand Padhiar who were trading under the name and style of Delpatram Jathalal Padhiar the Mortgagors and who are now Insolvents sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th December 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the above premises the Piece goods and shop furniture consisting of shirting washing check, muls, Khadi, Dhoties, Ready made coats, pants, jackets, shirts, handkerchiefes etc., show cases electric lamps, one singer and one wheeler sewing machine. The goods will be sold in one lot or in separate lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th December 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

NCTICE.

Auction Sale of the property situate at Lalbag known as "Narayan Ashram" which is held to-day the 15th instant by order of Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and others the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ligayat Sayana the mortgagors is POSTPONED till further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1921.

B. N. N. & T. & CO

122 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 17th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Buttons, Gripe Water, Anzora Cream, Iron Screws, Enamelled Head Hides, Split Hides, Caustic Soda Powder, Buttons, Cotton Supender, Locks, Armbands, Gramaphone shovels, Rolls Doffer Fillet, Rolls Cylinder Fillet, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

1 case Press Buttons.
2 cases containing Gripe Water.
9 cases containing Anzora Cream.
1 case containing Iron Screws.
1 case containing Enamelled Head Hides and Coach Japan Split Hides.
20 drums Powdered Caustic Soda.
4 parcels arrows collar buttons Mark 3788 M A W.
1 case prince cotton suspender mark 3862 M A W
2 cases Padlocks (by Millerlock Co.) mark 4057 M A W
1 case arm bands mark 3787 M A W
1 case arm bands mark 4291 M A W
1 case gramaphone.
100 crates containing 200 doz. shovels (round) No 3.
106 crates containing 212 doz. shovels (square) No. 3.
8 rolls Doffer Fillet each measuring 172ft. by 1in. by 100s.
2 Rolls Cylinder Fillet each measuring 272ft. by 2 by 90s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF KEGS AND DRUMS OF PAINT AND OIL.

Suit No. 4701 of 1921.
UMRIGAR vs. NARSOO.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 19th day of December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane Zazagaon one large lot of paint in kegs and rums, such as yellow paint, oxid of iron, green moist paint, white lead, buff, linseed oil, boiled oil, copal varnish, chocolate paint, painting ink and linseed cakes etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 15th December 1921.

G. W. M. REYNOLD'S

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS. Rs. a.

1. Ellen Percy, 8 vols. 5 0
2. Mary Price, 8 vols. 5 0
3. Young Duchess, 4 vols. 3 0
4. Rosa Lambert, 4 vols. 3 0
5. Loves of the Harem, 4 vols. 3 0
6. Margaret, 4 vols. 3 0
7. The Massacre of Glenco, 4 vols. ... 3 0
8. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols. 3 0
9. Canonbury House, 3 vols. 2 4
10. Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols. ... 2 4
11. Pope Joan, 3 vols. 1 12
12. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols. 1 8
13. Robert Macaire, 2 vols. 1 4
14. Grace Darling 0 12
15. Young Fisherman 0 10
16. Agnes, 9 vols. 6 0
17. Mary Stuart, 2 vols. 1 4
18. May Middleton, 2 vols. 1 8
19. Kenneth, 4 vols. 3 0
20. MYSTERIES OF PARIS BY EUGENE SUE, 2 vols. 1 0

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Directions: Kemove value cap. Press gange squarely but firmly over mouth of valve. This will let the gauge and cause the indicating tube to emerge until on a line with the figures representing the pressure inside the tyre. The indicating tube will remain at this line until pushed back into the the gauge shell, Each in leather case. In order to make the gauge serviceable and applicable on American tyre velves, unscrew the removeable part and apply it as above.

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ACCESSORY MERCHANTS.
Chowpati .. .. BOMBAY
Telegr. "utomotive." *Telep.* No. 5121.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 14.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Brach April-May at Rs. 476 and the prices went upto Rs. 477½, remaining Rs. 475½ at 4 p.m. The market was steady at this price. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 471. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 474 and closed at Rs. 473½ Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 425½ and advanced till Rs. 427 again touching Rs. 423 was Rs. 425 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 416 and after touching Rs. 418 dropped to Rs. 415 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January remained Rs. 325 and March Rs. 337 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready Cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. There was a fairly good demand for nice ready New Bengal and Khandesh Cotton from local millwalas, while Bull speculators were buying Oomra descriptions. About 5000 bs. are reported to have been sold.

4ngi:47 4una,4wm hr75hrdl hrdl hrd hrd hrhr

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P M

Bombay, 14th Dec 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	473
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	..	318
Do. March	.. ..	332
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan	..	42
Do March	..	414

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1921.

F. G Broach April-May	..	475
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	..	326
Do. March	.. ..	339
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan	..	426
Do March	..	417

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	345	330	315	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	440	423	411	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	471	454	445	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	450	445	426	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	31276	Bs.
Wheat	4816	Cwt.
Linseed	128	,,
Rapeseed	449	,,
Jingellyseed	16279	,,
Popyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	4036	,,
Castorseed	1845	,,
Rice	145816	,,
Myrabollams	1494	,,
Cottonseed	23490	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1598	,,
Jowar	3421	,,
Masur	29	,,
Barley	343	,,
Bajra	9776	,,
Coal	372	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 14th Dec. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 13/16
Bank Demand	1-3 27/32
90s Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/4
Fcs. Demand	335
American Dollars	364
Hongkong Dollars	193
Shanghai	284
Japan	172
Singapore	176

Market :— Quiet

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-0 p. m. 14th Dec. 1921.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	84	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	83	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	95	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0
Jawa	37	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Castorseeds	49	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April-May	9	10	0
Linseed May	13	13	6
Cotton Seeds Ready	3	6	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	12	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	15	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	14	12	0
Teelseed, Black	13	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	12	8	0
Jawa			
Mowraseed	9	0	0
Castorseeds	10	4	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 14.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3-0.
Bars Gold 1st settlement 28-2-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-2-0.
Bars Gold Silver ready 91-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 90-14-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's selling DD 103 29/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/42.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 15/16.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th December 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the north and are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and day temperature is near normal over the division. Night temperature is higher than usual at Lahore, Multan and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above and night temperature below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, Jodhpur and Mount Abu and in defect at Jacobabad and Jaipur. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Mount Abu; night temperature is higher than usual at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded at Rajkot and Deesa and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Veraval and Indore and is nearly normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot but below it at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear at Jubbulpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and over the northern half of the division humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Malegaon; night temperature is lower than usual at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks:—No rain is reported. Cloud has increased in northwest India and skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula and in the south Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, lower Sind and parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The disturbance from the west is passing away.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th December 1921.

There has been no rain. The western disturbance is causing heavy cloud in Kashmir and higher temperature than usual along the North-West Frontier.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Dec. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in	29.952	
Temperature of Air ..	degrees.	76.7
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	,,	68.1
Dew Point	,,	63.6
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.642
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..	,,	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	,,	85.7
Minimum do do .	,,	70.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, ESE, WNW, N NNE.	
Movement o Wind do.	miles	115

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues ..	20th Dec ..	m 2 50	29 2
		3 14a	26 5

Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
	20th Dec. ..	m 8 17	17 11
		9 0a	17 9

On London Bank's buying D D 104.
Tone of Exchange steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 339.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 359.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 172.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On New York Bank's selling D D 366.
London Gold per Oz. ready 98-2.
London Silver per Oz. ready 34-14.
London Silver pe rOz. forward 34-6.
Tone of Silver. India Bought: Continent and China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.19.
Paris Exchange Frcs. 51.80.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 760.
Belgium Exchange 54.00.
Italian Exchange 90.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59-14-0.
5 per cent War Loan 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust Bonds due 1930 97.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 97.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2850, By. Cotton 1425, By. Dyeing 1677/8, Century 1005, Cnt. India 4745, Colaba Land 2630, Crescent 605 xd., Currimbhoy 1650 xd., David 1550, Fazulbhoy 1580, xd., Finlay 1800, Ind. Bleaching 23208, Ind. Malwa 702/8, Kasturchand 1390, Kohinoor 3430, New Great 1130, Pearls 1182/8 xd., Phoenix 1135, Shapurji 416/4, Simplex 937/8, Sqan 1465, Swadeshi 4745.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, By. Burma 500, By. Burma N. I. 137/8 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 11/12, By. Tramway 130, By. Steam 272/8 xd., Bundi Cement 43, Ind. Cement 315 xd., Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins. 20, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Ord 77/8, Tata Defd 250, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 85, Tata Bank 21/12, Scindia Steam 9.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Dec. 14.

S S Hwah Jih, Paroons, Jedah.
S S Umsinga, Richards, Durban.
S S Rabby, Hall, Constantinople.
S S Catharine Apcar, Hobday, Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Palermo, Dix Liverpool, etc.
S S Aragas, Borland, Colombo.
S S British Holly, McClare Mahomerah.
S S Khosrou, Hurry Kobe.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Fultala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ula, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dans Law for Liverpool, etc.

S S Hwah Yih:—The steamer Hwah Yih 5618 tons, Captain R. G. Paroons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with ballast.

S S Umsinga:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Umsinga, 2901 tons, Captain J. T. Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Catharine Apcar:—The steamer Catharine Apcar, 1730 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S City of Palermo:—The City Line steamer City of Palermo, 2892 tons, Captain C. H. Dix, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, etc., with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S S British Holly:—The S W and Company's steamer British Holly, 3191 tons, Captain C. S. C. McClare, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The B I S N. Company's Chartered steamer Khosrou, 2422 tons, Captain T. Hurry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1298 tons, Captain F. A Grace, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS

Dec. 14.

S S Morea for London:—6 bales wool, carpets, A K Ebrahimoff; 4 bales wool carpets, The Asian Transit Co.; 11 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bale goat skin, P. Hassam; 3 bales cow hides, P. Hassam.

S S Plassy for London:—4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.; 4 pots palmrose oil, Volkart Bros.

S S Plassey for Antwerp:—1250 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Rio Preto for Hamburg:—250 bales cotton by, H. E. Boue and Sons, 155 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co., 210 cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 48 bales cotton fly, C. B. Cheth, 35 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 224 bales cotton, A. Monomed and Co.; 710 bales cotton, Kalli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha.

S S Rio Preto for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 9200 cwts crushed bones, Croft Mody and Co.

S S Othello for Hull:—4000 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co. 4000 cwts castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—344 bags myrabolam, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 10560 cwts linseed Kalli Bros.; 1000 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S S Levanzo for Naples:—750 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 1000 cwts Teel seed, Kalli Bros.

S S Levanzo for Genoa:—800 bales cotton, Gosho H. Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—140 bales cotton by, C. B. Cheth; 31 bales cotton, C. B. Cheth, 162 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1000 cwts linseed cakes, Birla Bros.; 30 bales cotton by, Ahmuji Visram and Co.; 40 bales wool, Bombay Co.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—24 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. 15 bales wool carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 pkgs. cow guts, Cox's Shipping Agency, 5 pkgs. sheep, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S G M. Embiricos for Genoa:—99 bales cotton, F. F. Campoell and Co.; 9998 cwt. seed seed, Kalli Bros.; 68 bals silk waste, Goris Ltd.

S S G M. Embiricos for Antwerp:—25 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S S Saigo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ghoso K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Itaura for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Genoo Maru for Hongkong:—600 bales cotton yarn, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 74 cwts. ivory, V. Nallias and Co.; 9½ cwts. ivory B. Esmail and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Tuasa Cotton Trag. Co.; 1000 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co. 300 bales cotton, Osaka Menka Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 48 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co., 400 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton, N. Puteenany and Co., 500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 10000 bales cotton, Pitambar and Co.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkachi:—700 cotton, Surajmal;.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, Osaka Menka Kaisha 1000 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 100 bales cotton Tuasa Cotton Tdg. Co: 500 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Trg. Co.; 400 baels cotton, Currimbhoy and Sons 1000 bales cotton, N. Surajmal and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Kokohama K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kokkai h:—400 bales cotton, Cokohama K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton, Tdg Co.

S S Keishin Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, C. Pitamber and Co.

IMPORTS

Dec. 14.

S S Kidderpore from Antwerp:—Agents:—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—111 cases tiles, 106 bags tile pieces 24 barrels chemicals, 32 kegs oxalic aid crystals 100 drums, potash permanganate, 5 cases glass bangles, 528 cases glass ware, 1 case lamp, 11 cases leather, 25 cases liquors, 40 cases champagne, 360 cases gin, 50 cases schnupps; 35 cases wine, 15 cases still wine, 3 cases sparkling wine, 299 bdles yellow metal sheets 158 pkgs copper sheets, 100 cases wire nails, 101 bales paper, 5 cases preserves 106 cases chese, 705 cases, condensed milk, 15 cases cottons, 516 cases straw boards, 6 cases tobacco

S S Hecktor from Cardiff, Agents:—Scindia S. N. Company:—6482 tons coal 200 tons, coke.e

CONGRESS WORK IN KARNATAK.

PROGRESS OF SWADESHI.

SWARAJ COLLECTIONS.

The Karnatak has every reason to feel satisfaction for the extent of the work done by its Congress Committee. The province produce sufficient Khaddar to clothe its inhabitants having a record of 30,000 Charkhas and many thousands of handlooms working. The Tilak Swaraj Fund collections amounted to Rs. 1,68,089 and the Committee has 72,000 Congress members on its roll. The Hindu-Moslem Unity is a decided fact for the province and the Committee hopes to do a great deal more for the depressed classes.

The Secretary in submitting the Consolidated Report of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The leaders and representatives of this province met here on the 31st January, 1921, to discuss provisionally the outline of work to be undertaken in terms of the new constitution of the Indian National Congress and instructed the various existing Congress Committees to reorganise themselves and also instructed to take adequate steps to further the Congress cause and carry out the historical resolution of progressive Non-Violent Non-Cooperation as sketched out by the historical session of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur in 1920. On the 22nd and 23rd of April the members elected from various committees formed the Provincial Congress Committee and the first meeting of the same was held under the new constitution with Sriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande at the helm.

The Province consists of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, North Canara of the Bombay Presidency, Mangalore, Bellary of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, the province of Mysore and the Canarese speaking tracts of the Nizam's Dominions and the same of the Southern Mahratta States. I might here once for all observe that more than half of the population of the Karnatak is covered by the Native States, the province of Mysore only comprising one-third of the population of the Karnatak. I am making special mention of this fact as it explains many of the difficulties in the progress of the Congress activities.

The facts stated below show the extent of the work done by this Committee:—

(a) 51 lawyers have suspended practice. (b) Altogether 2,505 students and about 2 teachers have come out of Government and aided institutions. (c) 33 National schools and 2 colleges. (d) Five arbitration courts. (e) More than 40 persons are serving the Congress cause excluding an equal number of honorary workers. However the "Indian National Service" as such has not yet been properly organised. (f) Congress members 72,000. (g) Tilak Swarajya Fund: Rs. 1,68,089; further collections are still going on. The promised amount is Rs. 1,82,000. (h) Swadeshi:—(i) About 30,000 Charkhas are working although the figures are not complete. The masses have greatly appreciated it. The Charkha work will be in its full swing from the next season. The movement was rather late this year. (ii) Many thousands of handlooms are working; but hand-spun yarn is not much in vogue. Great efforts are being made towards the same and they are attended with success. We have been producing Khaddar to an appreciable extent and there has been no necessity of importing Khaddar from other provinces. Many agencies (private) dealing in Khaddar have got Khaddar in stock. The various Congress Committees are concentrating all their energies towards spinning and weaving. Some of them have opened their depots also. Full figures are not yet available. (iii) Exact quantities of yarn and Khaddar cannot be ascertained. But the work of spinning the home-spun yarn and weaving pure Khaddar has made its headway. (iv) Nil. (v) About two hundred shops are stocking Khaddar. (vi) Besides the National schools about 25 institutions have been opened to instruct spinning and weaving. Besides, one Ashram on the model of Satyagraha Asrama has been started at Belgaum which is doing tremendous service in this respect as well as in respect of coaching student propagandists.

REPRESSION.

The well known Dharwar firing has taken three casualties and 39 people were wounded. Prosecution had been launched against 27 people (consisting of lawyers, journalists, Khilafatists, Congressmen and men of very high position in society both Hindu and Muslim) for rioting, looting, attempting murder, etc, etc. Out of them 23 have been convicted and sentenced from 1 to 3 years hard labour. Besides this there has been a firing in Bangalore recently in Cantonment area in which 1 was killed and a few wounded. Further details are yet to be received. The President of the Committee, Sjt. Gangadharrao, is undergoing simple imprisonment for sedition under Section 124-A. Sjt. D. K. Bharadwaj also (of Mangalore), a journalist and a great Congress worker, is convicted under the same section; Section 144 being applied to him previously. Section 144 has also been taken recourse to in Coorg, Karwar and Bijapur Districts and the Cantonment area of Belgaum. Sections 107 and 108 have also been used in some parts of the British area of the Karnatak. A number of prosecutions had been launched against pickets who peacefully engaged themselves in persuading the drunkards from attending the liquor shops. And in majority of such cases convictions have been the results. Some cases are still pending.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

For the present Rs. 1,000 have been distributed to supply Charkhas to them.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The unity is strong and genuine. I have the greatest pleasure in giving hearty thanks to the Mahomedan community, on behalf of this Committee for their co-operation and good-will.

CONCLUSION.

I am free to admit that the work in the Karnatak has not been what it ought to be. The deficiency is due to three main causes, viz., (1) Half the population covers the areas of the several Indian States. (2) The serious impediment of the non-Brahmin trouble. (3) Paucity of workers.

In passing I might observe that in the Dharwar firing case the Commission of enquiry appointed by the All-India Congress Committee had sat and they have submitted their report on the 2nd of September, 1921. Secondly, there was a dispute between the Karnatakas and Andhras about jurisdiction over the District of Bellary. It was decided by an Arbitration Committee under the instructions of the All-India Congress Committee, resulting in bifurcation of the district, six talukas being given to the Karnatak and three to Andhradesh. The measure though temporary has been accepted in good spirit. A District Congress Committee has been organised, for the province of Mysore, at Bangalore. The Provincial Committee has sent propagandists to awaken national consciousness throughout the province. But the policy of the Committee is strictly one of non-intervention in the internal administration of the State. We have given them clear instructions to see that no embarrassment is caused to His Highness.

In Karwar and Mangalore Districts, workers are feeling a certain amount of confidence in embarking on Civil Disobedience. But the position has yet to be ascertained by the responsible members of the Committee.

Before closing I would add a word or two regarding the internal administration.

Besides the General Body, a Working Committee of 30 persons has been formed, various sub-committees for propaganda, to prepare pamphlets, etc., and they are working with zeal and energy. The General Body has met twice and the Working Committee (Council) has met four times before the end of November. On the 25th of November the freshly elected General Body had convened its first meeting to consider various questions of internal affairs. Sjt. Gangadharrao has been elected as the President. During the course of several meetings of the General Body and the Council various questions have been disposed of. In the meeting of the 25th November, a sub-committee has been appointed to consider and report on the question of starting a National University for the Karnatak.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 13.

The following press communique is issued for general information:—On the night of the 9th instant a force of Frontier Constabulary from Bannu under Mr. Andrew, District Officer and Mr. Vickers, Assistant District Officer, left Tajori for the independent Bhitanni country with the intention of rounding up the village of Alakki, a notorious raider. Alaki's settlement was reached before dawn on the 10th and picquets were placed round it. At dawn some firing occurred on persons attempting to leave the village and the villagers were called upon to bring out the five raiders living with Alakki. The villagers said that the outlaws had left and promised to send hostages. No hostages appeared however and as a considerable force of tribesmen had collected and opened fire Mr. Andrew ordered retirement at about 11 a.m. After retiring about a mile and a half Mr. Andrew and Mr. Vickers who remained with the last retiring party were cut off with about ten men. The party was finally overcome, Mr. Andrew having been killed and Mr. Vickers wounded. The remainder of the force under Subedar Major Nurshah successfully withdrew though closely followed up bringing in with it two outlaws. Mr. Vickers was brought in and is reported to be doing well in hospital at Bannu. Mr. Andrews' body was also recovered. Including the above our total casualties were three killed and five wounded. Ten men of the constabulary captured reported to be on their way back with rifles. Enemy casualties have not yet been reported. The operation was ably conducted. Mr. Andrews lost his life by most gallantly joining the rear guards when he saw Mr. Vickers wounded and in difficulties. In him the Frontier Constabulary have lost an experienced and intrepid officer.

MADRAS BUDGET ESTIMATES.

NEED TO ECONOMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The estimate submitted to the Government indicates that the expenditure apart from the loans from the Imperial Government and the local bodies will exceed the budget estimate by Rs. 1,60,000 and that the income apart from the loans would fall short of the Budget estimate by no less than Rs 1,13,75,000. Heads of the departments have been advised to economise to the utmost during the remainder of current year.

MOPLAH SURRENDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 13.

A communique says:—Surrenders yesterday included 334 rebels to 2-8th Gurkhas, 226 to 2/9th Gurkhas, 256 to 3/70th Kachins. Special police killed rebels in Velimukka Amson. A large number of surrenders in the area in which Suffolks are operating are expected.

It is understood that all the I. M. S. appointments in Bengal are to be made by the local Government subject to information being sent to the Government of India. The local Government will take the advice of the Government of India in such cases as they think necessary.

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

EXAMINATION OF A A D. S. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Dec. 1.

Yesterday, when Khan Bahadur E. Jacob, Special Magistrate resumed his seat, Mr. Karandikar for the defence, made an application for the summoning of certain papers and account books relevant to the issues before the Court. The Magistrate suggested that these could be sent for when Mr. Bhargav entered on his defence. The prosecution, said the learned Magistrate, had not produced them, and it rested with the Court to send for them or not. He thought it would be better if the defence asked for them when they entered on their case. Mr. Karandikar pointed out that the cross-examination of witnesses was not limited to their examination-in-chief, and it was open to the defence to call for the production of material papers etc. at this stage, and he thought that nothing would be lost if they could get through certain matters instead of waiting for them till the stage suggested by the Court. After a little further discussion, the Magistrate agreed to the request of the defence.

EXAMINATION OF MR. JAMES.

The only important witness examined yesterday was Mr. James, Deputy Superintendent, Police, who was one of the trio that took part in the search of Mr. Bhargav's house on the night of the 19th September. Witness said that before the 19th September, he had no occasion to speak to Mr. Laxminarayan about Mr. Bhargav. When Mr. Laxminarayan came to him that night with his information, it was a surprise to him. Mr. Laxminarayan did not then tell him that he was seeing him (witness) as a Sessions Judge. Mr. Laxminarayan never told him that he was asking him to do or omit to do things, as a Sessions Judge.

Witness was aware that bribery was a noncognizable offence, and Mr. Laxminarayan gave him information concerning bribery. Ordinarily when a police officer received such information, he referred the informant to a Magistrate. The information itself would be entered in a Roznama. Witness did not register the information because he was not in charge of a station. He did not know in what capacity Mr. Laxminarayan saw him. He was not given the name of the informant, nor was anything said about any evidence. He was not active, when he went to the D.S.P. as a friend of Mr. Laxminarayan but he acted as a police officer.

[illegible] any information before the D.S.P. Witness said he introduced Mr. Laxminarayan to the D.S.P., who said to him that Mr. Laxminarayan had come to give information. As far as witness could remember, Mr. Laxminarayan told the D.S.P. that he had got some evidence. The D.S.P. recorded nothing to writing, nor was a statement of Mr. Laxminarayan taken in witness' presence. Beyond the oral statement of themselves, there was nothing to indicate what took place. They decided to go together but had to wait for a tonga. When Mr. Laxminarayan first came to witness house, he had suggested that all, three of them should go to Mr. Bhargav's house. Witness could not say why one of them did not go off directly to the District Magistrate for a warrant. He was then acting under the orders of the D.S.P. He thought it was the D.S.P., who when they arrived at Mr. Bhargav's house, told Mr. Laxminarayan to go into the house as he knew it. When Mr. Laxminarayan came back, he brought Gajadhar with him. It was all done almost immediately, occupying not more than half a minute or a minute. Witness had not till then known Gajadhar. He did not know Marathi. When Laxminarayan was brought before them, he did not say anything to anyone of them. They all were standing on the public road in front of Mr. Bhargav's house, and while standing there, it was decided that the D.S.P. should go off to the District Magistrate for the warrant. After the D.S.P. left them, witness, Mr. Laxminarayan and Gajadhar walked back into Mr. Bhargar's house. Witness did not know and did not remember who first opened the gate. It must have been Mr. Laxminarayan because he was the first to go in.

Asked why Gajadhar should have been taken back into the house, witness said it was done at the D.S.P.'s desire. They had settled to do nothing when they were inside the house except to wait for the warrant. Witness had forgotten what time elapsed between the D.S.P.'s going for and returning with a warrant, but whatever he had to say he had stated in his examination-in-chief.

The Magistrate wanted to refresh witness' memory by reading out to him what he had stated, but Mr. Karandikar objected to it on the ground that he was questioning the witness to test his memory. Mr. Karandikar commented on the manner of the witness who had come into Court and described to them after a long interval what, according to him, had taken place between him and Mr. Bhargav. It was hardly 7 or 8 days since he was examined in Court and he did not remember what he then stated!

Witness further questioned, said he did not remember how long Mr. Laxminarayan stayed inside, but on being questioned again, said he might have remained there 5 or 10 minutes. During that time witness did not say anything but he thought Mr. Bhargav said something to Mr. Laxminarayan and the latter shouted back angrily something which witness did not remember. All this time there was only one lamp burning in the house, and excepting the door by which they had entered all the doors had been shut. There was no conversation between them other than what he had already mentioned.

When Mr. Laxminarayan left, proceeded the witness, he said nothing beyond going home for a drink of water. Witness did not submit to anyone any written report of the incidents of the night of the 19th September. He did not know where Mr. Laxminarayan went for a drink of water but he thought 5 or 10 minutes a reasonable time for him to return. Mr. Laxminarayan had not told him where he was going or within what time he was likely to come back. He had no idea when the D. S. P. was coming back, but he would have waited at Mr. Bhargar's till the morning if necessary.

On Mr. Karandikar asking witness what he had meant by saying that Mr. Bhargav was getting angry at prolonged absence of Mr. Laxminarayan, the Magistrate interrupted with the remark that he had better look up the word in a dictionary, and that he should have done so before coming to the Court. Mr. Karandikar replied it was not necessary, as he did not want to know what the dictionary said but he wanted to know what the witness had understood when he used the word. Witness replied that what he had meant was that Mr. Bhargav expressed surprise that Mr. Laxminarayan had not returned so long, and was pacing about the room.

Mr. Bhargav did not say to him (witness) that he wanted to say something in confidence. What he said was he wanted to speak to him "privately." Witness did not take any precautions that Gajadhar should not bolt away from the verandah. He had told Gajadhar that they suspected him of giving a bribe and that he was therefore, required to stay on. Witness immediately retracted his answer and said he did not remember (laughter) Gajadhar had offered himself to be searched, said witness, he put two and two together, and concluded that money had passed hands.

"Oh, two and two make four," said Mr. Karandikar. The Magistrate said that in this case, it made only two. Mr. Karandikar replied that they made five. (Laughter).

Witness continuing said that he had no other reason than the one mentioned by him for concluding that money had passed hands, and added at once that he had another reason too. Asked as to what it might be, witness said he did not want to add it. He began to suspect money had passed hands when Mr. Bhargav wanted to speak to him privately. When witness said that Mr. Bhargav begged him to give a chance to save his honour, those were his exact words. Witness was inside the hall as a police officer, and supposing Mr. Bhargav wanted to go away he would have detained him. If he did not search Mr. Bhargav's person, he was waiting for the warrant. Mr. Bhargav wanted to go and look for Gajadhar but he told him that he could not. Then, Mr. Bhargav wished to send his servant and witness did not object. The servant returned within about 5 minutes saying Gajadhar could not be found.

Witness was asked some further questions relating to the movement of the servant, at the end of which witness asked Mr Karandikar if he was not coming to "the whispering part." Mr. Karandikar reminded him that he was under cross-examination. The Magistrate said that counsel was leaving gaps and would come back to it again. Mr. Karandikar replied that it was only a weft. The Magistrate said it was a web but Mr. Karandikar exclaimed amidst laughter that he did not know who was the spider, and this clinched the matter.

Witness, proceeding, said that the boxes were under the bed in the Central Hall. He did not suspect they were concealed by reason of the fact that they were under the bed. His idea was that the boxes contained money and so he kept an eye on them. Asked if Mr. Bhargav did not question his authority for entering the house at night, witness replied he did not remember. He did not count how many chairs were in the hall. The lamp that was burning was fixed to a bracket in the corner of a wall. No hard words passed between them. Mr. Bhargav did not tell him that he would have to prosecute him for trespass nor did he utter any threats. Mr. Bhargav's appearance was very submissive.

Mr. Karandikar said that was the Indian character for which Indians were blamed and for which they were now making amends.

Witness, proceeding, said that Mr. Bhargav asked him on that authority he wanted to search the house but he had told him to wait until the D. S. P. returned. Mr. Bhargav did not seem inclined to allow him to touch his things. Witness would not have made a search without a warrant and he concluded that Mr. Bhargav would not allow it without a warrant, when Mr. Bhargav questioned his authority. Mr. Jayawant for the prosecution wanted to explain away by saying that was not what the witness meant, but the witness himself on being questioned again, admitted the correctness of his answer.

Asked as to what the alleged attempts to seduce witness consisted in, witness said that Mr. Bhargav spoke to him in private to save his honour. "He did not offer you money?" asked Mr. Karandikar. "No", said the witness. "You would not have taken it, I know," said Mr. Karandikar. "I don't know." said witness.

Asked about the search, witness said they were searching for Rs. 5,000, and volunteered the information that there was general information that Mr. Bhargav was taking bribes. Mr. Karandikar objected to this kind of voluntary statement, and the objection was noted. They told Mr. Bhargav that his house was to be searched for accepting bribe. Witness could not say whether the 10 notes whose number tallied were from among the 59 notes. As far as he remembered, Mr. Laxminarayan produced all the notes found in the pockets of the three articles produced before the Court. There was one cover that Mr. Neilson found, [illegible] said it was loose. Witness could not remember whether at the time of the search they decided as to what was to be done with the box. Witness did not remember it before leaving the place, he asked Mr. Bhargav to meet him on the following day. Nor did he expressly desire to see him the next day. Neither witness nor his colleagues told Mr. Bhargav how long the box was to be retained. Shown a note, witness admitted he had written it to Mr. Bhargav.

On the Magistrate asking Mr. Karandikar what the relevancy of it all was, Mr. Karandikar said that they were complaining of mistakes—and very horrible mistakes too—and here were leading men of the place freely using lies (and pointing to the witness told him, "I am not referring to you.").

The witness said that he was the smallest fry. Mr. Karandikar then asked him whether he could enlighten them as to the biggest fry. The Magistrate observed to Mr. Karandikar that his reporter was taking down everything, but he did not want it all to be reported. Thereupon the Chronicle representative apologising to the Court for the interruption denied that he was the defence reporter. He was there, he said, on behalf of his paper—the "Bombay Chronicle", and he was not identified with any one side. Mr. Karandikar remarked that they need not mind the Press, they were enjoying the fun. The Magistrate observed that had they cared for the Press, they would not have carried on the administration. "True," Mr. Karandikar said, "they could not have carried on the administration as it was being carried on now." (Cheers.).

Witness, proceeding, said that he sent the note under reference, possibly in the morning, and explained how it had happened. He had a talk with the D. S. P. on the morning of the 20th instant about making a detailed inventory but the D.S.P. said they should wait till Mr. Laxminarayan returned. Witness could not say what the point was in proposing to take the serial number on the following day. Mr. Laxminarayan did not bring to his and D. S. P.'s notice any envelope bearing the postal date impression of 19-9-1921. Witness did not know what orders were received from the Judicial Commissioner with reference to the box that was seized. Witness could not say what was to be gained by waiting for the arrival of Mr. Laxminarayan, because he was not investigating the case.

Shown a receipt, witness said it was in his hand-writing. He obtained Mr. Bhargav's signature to it on 21st September at his own house. He could not say whether or not there was anybody at the time present in the house. As far as he knew it was in the morning—and not in the evening, as suggested—that the signature was obtained. Witness saw Mr. Deshmukh, pleader, for the first time on the 21st September. He could not remember if Mr. Bhargav's signature was taken at Mr. Deshmukh's office with his pen and ink, and in his presence. Both Messrs. Deshmukh and Bhargav lived in the same compound. After referring to the opening of the box again on the 26th, witness said he did not know anything about Mr. Laxminarayan enquiring in the town regarding the number of notes.

The Magistrate remarked that witness could not take any part in the investigation once it was made over to the C.I.D.

Proceeding, witness said that he knew Bhagirath since the search. Witness gave a written statement to the investigating officer but he did not remember the date. It was after the investigation was started. He had stated in it all that he had stated in Court. Witness did not know if he was trespassing into Mr. Bhargav's house, nor did he know if he was wrongfully confining Mr. Bhargav by asking him not to go out.

Asked if Mr. Bhargav did not tell him, that he was going to take steps against him, witness said that Mr. Bhargav was very submissive.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Karandikar what he would have done in similar circumstances. Mr. Karandikar replied that it was no good asking such a question. What one did depended one one's temperament.

The witness, continuing, denied that he knew next morning that Mr. Bhargav had sent for his brother, who is a barrister at Seoni to take legal steps against him, and added that Mr. Bhargav did not threaten him with a prosecution the next morning when he went to him.

"Oh, he complimented you then on your raid," asked Mr. Karandikar. (Laughter). The Magistrate thought it was all matter for argument. The witness said [illegible] had not been threatened with a prosecution. Mr. Karandikar queried whether it remained unexecuted like the search warrant. (Laughter).

After a few more questions in re-examination and by the Court, the examination of the witness came to an end.

The other witnesses examined to-day were all minor witnesses. When one of the tongawallas was under examination, it was elicited that he had no license for plying tongas. The Magistrate explained that these irregularities were most often condoned or overlooked. Mr. Karandikar wanted to know how they exercised any check over them. The Magistrate remarked amidst laughter that here it was all Swarajya. In another connection, also, the Magistrate caused much diversion by referring to the Calcutta Revolver dacoits. Notwithstanding there was not much of important evidence to be recorded, the sitting was interesting. The Court adjourned rather earlier than usual.

During the examination of the last witness one Sukhder Bhimraj, a Munim in the firm of Sadhuram Tolaram, the witness was asked as to the state of Mr. Laxminarayan's accounts with his master's firm. It was objected to by the prosecution, whereupon Mr. Karandikar observed that the defence was not limited by the examination in chief and that counsel could ask witnesses any questions bearing on the case, for if he failed to do so now, and reserved matters till the defence was tendered, it might be said that it was an afterthought. The pleader for the prosecution still persisted in saying it was irrelevant.

The Magistrate agreed and then pointing for a second time towards the "Chronicle" representative remarked that everything said in Court was being taken down. It was undesirable and if he wished he could have held the enquiry *in camera*.

Mr. Karandikar replied he did not wish for any such course, because the matter had become one of considerable public interest. The local bar had passed a resolution to help the police in their investigation, and he thought that the bar reflected public opinion in its own way. It was therefore no use making a secret of the matter.

The Magistrate said that if only Mr. Bhargav had requested him, he would have held the inquiry *in camera*. Mr. Karandikar said that if even his client suffered some harm thereby, he would never advise him to seek such a method.

[illegible] mined to-day was Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle, a pleader of Akola, and the other witness was Marwadi Laxminarayan Shravgi.

MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

MOTION "TALKED OUT" IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The motion for adjournment to discuss the matter relating to the death of several Moplah prisoners during their transit in what is known as the Malabar Train Tragedy was discussed at four o'clock. The mover in the course of his speech pointed out that the deplorable event would do incalculable harm to the sence of British justice unless public feeling was assuaged by instituting an impartial and searching enquiry and meeting out proper punishment to the guilty, Sir Lionel Davidson appealed to the members to confine themselves to a general discussion and leave alone individual officials out of the consideration pending report of the committee. Government had every confidence in Mr. Knapp's impartiality and fitness for conducting the enquiry. Government sincerely deplored the catastrophe and did not yield to anyone in their desire to do justice. He emphatically and indignantly repudiated that they had the remotest idea of shielding the guilty or whitewashing the affair.

Other speakers were emphatic in condemning the tragedy and expressed the belief that when the facts were placed before them, Government would do full justice. The motion was talked out.

OFFICIAL ENTERPRISE.

CANVASSING WELCOME.

The "Hindu" writes:—

A feature of the Prince's reception at Lucknow appears to have been the ample supply of motor lorries to convey spectators at Government express. Innumerable vehicles of that sort were plying, it is said, with the inscription "Come and see the Prince, conveyance free," and the Associated Press wires down that the device was a tremendous success in gathering up a decent crowd to line the Prince's route. This information may not perhaps be credited at face value by a public to whom the ways of our news agency are not inscrutable but the point worth-nothing is that Government had to improvise this novel expendient to attract its citizens. Between this and the method of the volunteers there is but as much distinction as between temptation and persuasion, and yet the blame is apportioned with a rigorous one-sidedness. One might ask why, if the Government's method has no less compelling an appeal to the citizens the chivalry of an open competition should be displaced by an orgy of panicky repression against which the other party is forsworn to defend itself. Will Lord Reading include the Lucknow method of canvassing welcome also among the great sorrows of viceroyalty which he is parading at Calcutta?

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Market for jute shares continue very quiet with no transactions of any importance reported. Coal shares rules slightly easier but with no sign of any weakness in any stock. A fairly large business was reported in Kalapahari. In miscellaneous section sellers of Central Provinces Cement were in evidence and Dunbar Cotton ruled somewhat easier whereas both Kesoram and Agra United remained steady. Stock exchange will be closed to-morrow at 2 p.m. as mark of respect to Sates Babu Mottroomull Maskara. The following were the closing quotations:—Coal Bhalgora (old), 18; Bhulanbararee 57 S. I. Bokaro and Kamgur, 48/4; Burrakur, 47/12 and 47 S.O., O; Equitable 34 S.L. Ghusick and Muslia, 29/12; Govindpur, 28/10; Katras Jherria, 111; Kasta (fully paid), 17/12; Kalapahari, 32/4 and 31/4 S.L. Neetcoria, 10-12; New Kendah, 12/10; Jute Benjamin, 3-8, Dise Clive, 21/8; S.I. Empire, 40/12 and 41/4 S.L. Fort William, 209, Gourepore prefs. 82 S.L. Howrah 28/12; Hooghly prefs. 12/8; Kelvin prefs. 102; Huksonchand, 1/2 Disc Lansdowne, 195; Northbrook, 36 X.D.; Reliance, 29/12 S.L. Union 348 and 345 S.L. Tea Bishnauth, 11-8; Bhatkawa, 40/4; Miscellaneous Sagra United Mills, 8/10; Alliance Bank prefs. 90; Assam Saw Mills, 6/6; Bengal Telephone, 261/8; Bengal Lead, 6; Bengal-Nagpore Cotton, 478 and 479/8 S.L. British India Tobacco, 3/2; British India Corporation, 11/8; Britannia Brass, 5/12; Central Provinces Cement, 7/8; Calcutta Tramways Ld., 60/8; Dunbar cotton 539; Imperial Bank (fully paid), 1409; Indo-Burmah tin, 6; Kesoram cotton, 17/12; Lansdowne Jute Debs., 93; Muree Brewery, 142; Naihati Jute Debs. 97; Pioneer Sugar, 8-12; Port Shipping, 23/8; Ryam Sugar, 40/8; Surma Valley Saw Mills, 4/12; Spences Hotel, 13; Walter Locke Ld., 7/8; Zenith Engineering, 5; Titaghur paper, 15/4;

GGovernment Paper 3½ per cent. quoted at Rs. 60/12; small lots, 60/4; War Bonds (short Loans), 100/14; 1925, 100/4; 1926, 101/8; 1928, 101/6; 1930-31; 101-8; U.P. Bonds, 96.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and twenty-seven thirty-two peace and Demand Bills one shilling three and seven-eighth pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast passenger	21 30	7 5

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at Jain Mahaganwadi, Mandvi, when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. M. Mehta, M. B. Velkar, Ramji Bharwal, Shayada, Sadik, and others, will speak on the ensuing Municipal election and voters' duty.

SANGIT PARISHAD.

The musical soirce at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya was a great success and items, both vocal and instrumental, especially the Sanai Tablataranya and a few other items were creditably done. The pandal was well decorated and was quite full showing that the public appreciate such entertainments immenseley.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Tuesday, at Dadar, when a resolution was passed congratulating the leaders that have gone to Prison, and special stress was given to advise the audience to keep to strict non-violence and perfect peace. The meeting was crowded.

A HANDY DIARY.

We have received a copy of diary for 1922 published by Messrs. N. H. Punjabi and Co., Karachi, with lawyer's companion, etc., Price Re. 3. The lawyer's companion is a useful addition and a feature of the Diary which give some important provisions of certain enactments such as, the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., The Diary will serve a very useful purpose. The set up is good and the binding is of silk cloth.

KARNATAK RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Karnatak Community will be held in the Lakshmi Bagh, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, (near Marwadi Vidyalaya) on Saturday the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to form an Akhila Karnataka Sangha with the object chiefly of spreading Congress propaganda among the community and to co-operate with the Congress Committees in the Karnatak Province. A Managing Committee will also be elected at the meeting. Mr. R. S. Padhidri will preside. All Karnatak residents of Bombay and suburbs are requested to attend. Special accommodation will be arranged for ladies.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the results of the examinations of the classes conducted by the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Nursing Pendent:—Miss Gharubai R. Talpade and Mr S. M. Kothare.

Medallion Label:—Miss Gharubai R. Talpade.

Medallion:—Miss Chinubai P. Rane and Mr. N. P. Gupta.

Home Nursing:—Miss Pirojbai V. Satgashare, Miss Lanubai K Ranjit and Mr. C. N. Vijayakar.

First Aid:—Miss Gangubai B. Mantri; Miss Gulababai V. Talpade; Mis Sudrabai C Land; Messrs. K. T. Sawant; K. Govindarajulu; W. A. Karve, Raman B. V. V.; Seshadri K. S.; Mathur G. S.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) near the Matunga Station to congratulate Lala Rajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and other leaders on their arrest.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to make the following appointments of Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

1. Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, M.B.E., B.A. (vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shamsuddin Saidyidmian Kadri, I.S.O. B.O., whose term of office expired on the 20th November 1921).

2. Mr. Bahmanji Jamshedji Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law (vice Mr. Mukund Ramrao Javakar, M.A., L.L.B., Barrister-at-Law, resigned).

JIWRAJ BALOO MILLS, LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders of the Jivraj Baloo Mills, Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas presiding, when resolutions were unanimously adopted, appointing Messrs. Narandas Dwarkadas, Karamally Ibrahim and Noormahomed Kadershet as Directors and dismissing the old board. Some of the old directors were also reappointed and Messrs Nurmahomed Kadershet and Karsondas Thackersey Rowji were empowered to take whatever further steps they liked in the matter of prosecuting the claims of the shareholders.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FEVER!
WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections. TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

Can be had at Messrs. Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., Leach and Weborny, Treacher and Co., and all chemists and druggists.

Price Rs 1

THE PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO

5-16, Madows Street, FORT BOMBAY.
Tc. No. 4988

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

"RESPONSIBILITY LIES ON NON-COOPERATORS."

GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

It is now possible to give some account of the disturbances which took place in the city of Bombay from November 17th to 20th resulting in the murder of innocent citizens, much damage to property and the killing of a number of rioters on whom fire had to be opened by police and military.

The first actual disorder took place about 8 a.m., on November 17th, when trams were stopped on the Ripon Road and by 9-30 a.m. these attacks on trams had spread south as far as Bhendi Bazar, where Mr. Oliveira, Presidency Magistrate, and his daughter were stopped and insulted. At 10 o'clock some Boy Scouts were held up near the J. J. Hospital and a Sub-Inspector and four constables, who went to their assistance, were assaulted by a violent crowd and the Sub-Inspector had to be detained in hospital. About the same time Nagpada Police Station was attacked by a mob, but the Sub-Inspector-in-Charge succeeded in dispersing the rioters after a certain amount of damage had been done to the residential quarters and the windows broken. Up to this time there had been no general rioting and the motive behind the attacks appears to have been to harass people going to see the Royal Procession. As far back as October 7th the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had resolved to organise a complete *hartal* on the day of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and "to bring about by all possible means a complete boycott of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." In pursuance of this resolve frequent meetings were held for several days previous to the visit, two or three took place each day—advertisements were prominently displayed in the Congress newspapers, posters placarded in prominent places and large numbers of leaflets distributed, calling upon the people to boycott the Royal visit, observe *hartal* and attend a meeting to be addressed by Mr. Gandhi near the Elphinstone Mills. The *hartal* was, however, in fact by no means complete. Taxis and *gharries* came out to ply for hire, shops were open and the trams were running as usual. while the whole of the processional route from Apollo Bunder to Government House was thronged by large crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

The failure of the long prepared boycott campaign undoubtedly exasperated the more unruly elements among the noncooperation party who proceeded to vent their disappointment on inoffensive spectators making their way northwards from the processional route while the bad characters of the city hastened to take advantage of the disorder and the fact that many police were on duty away from their usual stations. Soon after His Royal Highness had passed along Queen's Road, a crowd of men wearing Gandhi caps alighted at Charni Road and Marine Lines from a train coming from the North of the Island and troops and private persons returning home were jeered at and stones thrown at the occupants of motor cars.

In Lamington Road and Bhendi Bazar Europeans and Parsis returning from seeing the procession were held up and stoned and disorder soon became general; mobs had collected in Morland Road and Bellasis Road, and near the Parsi Statue a tram car was set on fire. Mounted police charged the crowds but were unable to disperse them. Small bodies of police, returning from duty along the route, were cut off and roughly handled. Military assistance was then requisitioned, but rioting continued until nightfall and the troops and police were compelled to open fire on several occasions. One European named, Willis, an Engineer, was found murdered at the junction of Ripon Road and Sankli Street.

Mr. Gandhi and other members of the All-India Congress Committee, who were present in Bombay, endeavoured to restrain the violence of the mob but without success. The constant preaching against authority. the reiteration of the demand for the boycott of His Royal Highness' visit, the intemperate speeches which accompanied the compaign, urging withdrawal of support from the authorities responsible for law and order as part of the duty of patriotic citizens had had their inevitable effect and the excited mobs would listen to nobody. The night of November 17th saw the city still seething with disorder.

PARSIS AND CHRISTIANS ATTACKED.

Next day, the 18th November, the majority of the mill hands in the Dadar and De Lisle Road sections stopped work in the morning owing to intimidation and there was some rowdyism and molestation of Europeans. The main disturbances, however, took place south of the mill, area on Girgaum Road, where mobs attacked Parsis and Christians Towards midday disturbances became more general. A determined attack was made on the Parsiwada Agiary and Golpitha was the scene of general rioting. People wearing European clothes were attacked by large crowds in the neighbourhood of J. J. Hospital and rioting continued all the afternoon, particularly in the neighbourhood of Sandhurst Road and Parel Road. Attempts were made to destroy the Naii Bazar police station, where after sunset a determined attack was made on the Dadyshet Agiary. The police were obliged to open fire and a number of arrests were made. A liquor shop, near the Victoria Gardens. was attacked by a crowd of about 50 persons wearing *khadi* and the proprietor was wounded in the arm by a shot fired by one of the assailants. During the day leaders of the several communities again endeavoured to restrain the violence of the mobs and restore order, but without success for rioting and incendiarism recommenced the following day, the 19th November. Liquor shops were especially singled out for attacks; while the shop of a Parsi jeweller on Kalbadevi Road was looted and the contents burned on the road. Further attacks were mode on Fire Temples, especially that on Dadyshet Agiary Road, and Windsor Bar nearby was looted and the contents destroyed. The police were forced to open fire on a large crowd of Hindus who were attacking liquor shops and assaulting Christians and Parsis in Nagdevi Street. In Shekh Memon Street a shot was fired on the police by a man dressed in *khadi* and wearing a Gandhi cap. Mobile pickets of police and soldiers in lorries patrolled the town, but the crowds melted away on their approach, only to collect again as soon as the lorries had passed. More lorries were requisitioned and by the evening of the 19th the situation was well in hand. During the day one European and one American were killed, the latter a civil engineer, named Doherty at the junction of Ripon Road and Tank Pakhadi Street and the other a railway engineer named Breigh on Ripon Road. A Parsi named M. E. Anklesaria was also murdered on Bellasis Road.

LIQUOR SHOPS DESTROYED.

On the morning of the 20th, one liquor shop was gutted and one destroyed on Carnac Road, but the disturbances, generally speaking, were confined to the area south of Grant Road, especially in the Princess Street section. Liquor shops were again specially signalled out for attack, but the frequency of the patrols prevented the crowds from getting out of hand. Attacks on Parsis were frequent and the latter retaliated, necessitating standing pickets in those quarters. In the evening a large crowd attacked the Parsi houses in Wadia Street, but were quickly dispersed by the police and military. By nightfall the constant vigilance of the police and military and the effectiveness of the patrol system and standing pickets had taken effect, all serious disturbances had ceased, and the leaders of the various communities were able next day to move about freely and persuade the small bands of partisans who were still about to disperse.

CASUALTIES.

So far as can be ascertained two Europeans, one American and two Parsis were killed by rioters, and three Europeans and an unknown number of Parsis injured.

The police casualties were 83 wounded and detained in hospital.

Casualties among the rioters as far as has been ascertained were 53 killed and 298 wounded and detained in hospital. Not all the deaths from gunshot wounds were due to the police or military as several dead and wounded men were found in localities where the authorities had not opened fire.

Over 130 cases of rioting have been registered and 341 persons arrested in connection therewith. Three tram cars were burned and 157 others damaged. Four liquor shops were burnt down and 135 are reported to have been looted or damaged.

CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES.

In considering the causes leading up to this lamentable loss of life and destruction of property it must be remembered that by advertisements, speeches and pamphlets people were exorted to boycott the Prince's visit as a means to secure a settlement of the Khilafat questions and obtain Swaraj. Ignorant and fanatical people accustomed to interpret literally what is told to them, seeing that the boycott had failed, naturally regarded those who had caused it to fail by witnessing the Royal arrival and procession as enemies who by their action were preventing a settlement of the Khilafat question and the attainment of Swaraj. Hence the attacks on individuals who had participated or were supposed to have participated in the welcome to His Royal Highness. The attacks upon liquor shops, which are largely owned by Parsis, was another illustration of the effect of immoderate and inflammatory propaganda upon ignorant people whose impulsive actions do not discriminate between the merits of a principle and the rights of private citizens. Out of the 600 shops, hotels, etc., in the city licensed for the sale of liquor, 139 were attacked. For months past bands of picketers—many of them of a very low class—had endeavoured to secure the closing of these shops by bringing pressure on customers to refrain from entering them and to give up drinking. This campaign of professedly peaceful picketing had not had the effect that was hoped for and the outbreak of disorder was taken advantage of by unruly fanatics assisted by the lawless elements in the city to secure the closing of the shops by fire and force.

The lesson of these events should now be clear to all. The maintenance of law and order is not only essential to the peace, liberty and prosperity of civilised society. It is the only sound basis of social, economical or political progress. Any course of action or policy which is calculated to impair respect for law and order must do irreparable injury to those causes, besides inflicting incalculable and unmerited suffering on innocent persons.

Government would be unwilling to believe, until they have more definite evidence than has as yet been elicited, that riot, arson and bloodshed formed any part of a premeditated design. The responsibility for these tragic events lies clearly on those who, in preaching a policy of non-co-operation with Government and their officers, organised and encouraged a propaganda which, addressed to ignorant and emotional audiences, was calculated to have these results.

Government are determined, with all the powers at their command, to maintain law and order as the essential conditions of peace and progress, to protect the life, property and liberty of law abiding people, and any offences against the public peace will be dealt with severely. In this task they are entitled to and confidently expect, the active as well as the moral support of all patriotic and public-spirited citizens.

PICKETING AT POONA.

CIVIL RESISTANCE STARTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

Citizens of Poona have decided to enlist volunteers for disobeying the proclamation prohibiting picketing of liquor shops. Formal notice having been sent to the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent, first batch of about 24 went out and picketted liquor shops, when policemen challenged and took down their names. The first batch of Civil resisters includes many prominent leaders such as Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Paranjpe, Editor, "Swarajua" Bhopatkar, Editor, "Lokasangraha" Gokhale, Editor, "Mahratta," Dr. Lohokre, Damle, Editor, "Rajakaran."

No actual arrests were made to-day though originally Messrs Bhopatkar, Jadav, Gokhale and Damla were arrested and marched off to the *foraskhana*, their names and the names of all from the first batch were taken down and they were allowed to go.

An Emergency Committee of Messrs. Lavate Karandiker and Gadgil has been appointed to look after the compaign of civil disobedience. Members of the committee visited the liquor shops and exhorted the people to be calm and quiet. Batches of policemen armed with lathies are posted near the liquor shops and at prominent places. The People are calm but are enlisting as resisters in hundreds and many more are expected to follow suit.

ASSAULTS BY POLICE.

GOVT'S DUTY.

Mr. N. N. Sarkar (civil guard) writes as follows to the Editor of the "Servant":—

Sir,—Apart from various rather vague and general statements, very definite charges of unjustified assault, and violence have been made against the Military, the Police and the Civil Guard. Mr. Chira Ranjan Das, Mr. R. K. Chakravarty and Professor Maitra have made very specific allegations giving particulars of time and places which are capable of being investigated, to ascertain their truth or falsity.

Violence by one entrusted with the preservation of law and order, is surely likely to bring the Government into the contempt and hatred of the people far more effectively than violence by Hooligans.

It is the imperative duty of the Government to deal with these cases as effectively and as summarily, as the cases of members of unlawful assemblies, who are alleged to have created offences against law and order. Grounds for belief that violence on the side of the Government is likely to be encouraged or even condoned are likely to lead to disastrous consequences. As a member of the public I think it my duty to ask with all the emphasis that I can command, that in my opinion, prompt and effective action to dispel such belief if it is really unfounded is the paramount duty of the Government.

I realise that it is not possible, to meet more rumours and I am well aware that most baseless rumours find credence with the ignorant or those hostile to the Government. But surely very specific charges have been made by respectable people and strong prima facie cases have been made out which cannot be ignored as mere rumours.

PRINCE OF WALES IN NEPAL FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PRINCE OF WALES CAMP, Dec. 14.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Bhiknathoree this morning at 9-45. His Royal Highness was received by His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal, Colonel O'Connor, British Envoy, General Baber Sham Sher Jung and some members of the Maharaja's household.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Lamington Road Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector De Sa charged Mingel Cordeza and twelve others with rioting on October 20, on the Nepean Sea Road.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao Tavde prosecuted while Messrs. Shete, Kanuga and Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The accused in this case were the members of the Goan Dramatic Gulzar Company and resided at Gwalia Tank Road. There was another club recently opened and styled the Union Dramatic New Portuguese Club of which Joseph Pieda Fernandes is the secretary. For some time past animosity existed between the two clubs and it is alleged that some of the members of the latter club were molested by the members of the old club. On the night of the 20th October some of the members of the new club went to see Joseph P. Fernandez at Nepean Sea Road to inform him of the conduct of the emembers of the old club. While they were returning at about 9 p.m. the accused, who were apparently waiting for them, concealed in an open space by the side of the Napean Sea Road, attacked and assaulted them five of whom received serious injuries. Those who were injured were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital and in the course of further inquiries the police arrested the accused and charged them.

His Worship after hearing the evidence convicted the first and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, each, the fourth to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and the fifth and the eighth to suffer hard labour for four months and the third to three months' the seventh to two months' and the ninth to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused, who were convicted, were further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

London. Dec. 12.—Major-General H. Riversdale Elliot has died.

AIR MAIL FROM CAIRO TO BAGHDAD.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 14.

The Christmas Mail for transmission by air from Cairo to Baghdad will be despatched from London on December 15, due Port Said on December 21, and, subject to favourable weather, will be forwarded by air from Cairo on December 22 and should reach Baghdad on about the 23rd. In that case, letters for Baghdad and the neighbourhood will be delivered by Christmas Day, but the arrival may be delayed as this is the season of contrary winds in Mesopotamia.

The Air Mail fee has been reduced from a shilling to six-pence per ounce in addition to the ordinary Imperial postage.

CAPE COPPER CO'S LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 14.

The Cape Copper Company's report shows that the past year's working resulted in a deficit of £185,000 sterling. The total debit to the profit and loss account is now £374,000 sterling. There has been loss in working the Rakka Mines in India owing to a number of handicaps connected with the running and treatment of plant. The Directors believe that many breakdowns were caused by carelessness or deliberate mischief. Pumping has been discontinued at Ookiep in South Africa. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to relieving the financial position.

NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec 14.

Underwriting is proceeding for the Indian Government Loan of ten millions sterling at five and a half per cent. price 93¾ and redeemable in 1933.

SIR SURENDRANATH AND REPRESSION.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "Servant" by Mr. A. C. Bannerji:—

Dar Sir,—I find that there is a strong rumour to the effect that Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea is mainly, if not primarily, responsible for the present campaign of repression which is now being so relentlessly carried on by the bureaucracy. I beg to inform you that the rumour does gross injustice to Sir Surendranath for I have had it from himself that he was not consulted in connection with the in discriminate arrests that are now going on. This conversation I had with him on last Friday in the afternoon, when he gave me liberty to contradict such rumour.

IMPERIAL CHAIN OF WIRELESS.

EXPERTS RECOMMEND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 14.

As regards receipt of direct wireless messages from England in West Australia, the Postmaster-General points out that the experts who are advising the Government regarding the construction of further stations in the Imperial chain, are of opinion that greater reliability and cheapness would be ensured by the use of intermediate stations, about 2,500 miles apart, which would be able to maintain the communication when direct service might be impossible.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of the Postmaster-General of Burma at Perley Talbot.

The Honourable Anne Thesiger was married to-day to the Honourable Mr. Donough O'Brien, formerly an aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford, at Saint Peters, Eaton Square.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to surmount the difficulties in the way of an unconditional conference.

Sir James Craig, on November 20th, accepted the invitation, and agreed to defer the publication of the correspondence until after the meeting, but declared that the publication was essential before the assembly of the Ulster Parliament on November 29th, in order to make it plain that Ulster had not refused to enter the Conference, but that the Sinn Fein delegates had refused to let them participate except in a subordinate position to Sinn Feiners. Sir James Craig also had to inform the Ulster Parliament whether Sinn Fein was prepared to give unreserved allegiance to the Crown, or whether their consent depended upon Mr. Lloyd George's first procuring the consent of Ulster to an All-Ireland Parliament.

Mr. Lloyd George, on December 5th, replied by enclosing the articles of the agreement signed with the Irish delegation, and pointing out the alternatives between which Ulster was invited to choose.

IRISH SITUATION.

SIR J. CRAIG ON THE OUTLOOK.

"THE CLOUDS WILL DISAPPEAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 14.

Sir James Craig's speech in the Ulster Parliament yesterday has not dispelled the general feeling of optimism regarding the Irish situation. Though Sir James Craig referred to dark clouds and grave dificulties ahead, he expressed himself as not dissatisfied with the outlook, confident that the clouds would disappear as on the previous occasions when Ulster was faced with similar predicaments. The speech, especially by its emphasis of constructional methods, has relieved the apprehensions of those who doubted the Northern Ministry's ability to control its followers.

ULSTER DETERMINED TO REMAIN PART OF BRITAIN.

ANXIETI ABOUT FINANCE AND BOUNDARY COMMISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 14.

Sir James Craig declared in the Ulster Parliament that Ulster was determined to remain a part of Great Britain. The two points at present causing alarm were finance and the boundary commission. Sir James Craig did not desire to enter into details in order not to prejudice the very full arrangements which he had made in London by which sympathisers in the House of Commons and the House of Lords would tackle both the subjects; but, whatever was done, must be done constitutionally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN PREMIER AND SIR J. CRAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 14.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig on the subject of Irish peace is published. It shows that Mr. Lloyd George on November 10th, outlining the main principles of the settlement, anticipated that Ulster would raise objections to participating in an All-Ireland Parliament, pointing out that Customs barriers must be established between Northern and Southern Ireland over the jagged frontier line, and that the finance of the Government of Ireland Act must be recast if Northern Ireland should remain part of the United Kingdom, because it would have to bear a proportionate share of the Imperial burdens. Mr. Lloyd George's letter emphasised that the British Government, with the full consent of public opinion at Home and throughout the Empire, was making important sacrifices for the sake of a settlement, especially as regards contribution to Imperial defence.

Sir James Craig, replying on November 11th, dwelt upon Ulster's constant loyalty and repudiated an All-Ireland Parliament, the objection to which was materially strengthened by recent events. Sir James Craig suggested that North Ireland might be granted similar powers to the South, even though it involved loss of representation in the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland's contribution to the Imperial services thereby would become voluntary, but she would be unlikely to evade the obligation.

A COUNTER—PROPOSAL.

Mr. Lloyd George, on November 14th, rejected, what he described as a counter-proposal—that Southern and Northern Ireland should be constituted as two separate Dominions—as indefensible on grounds of broad Imperial principle, because "the creation of two Dominions in Ireland, one of twenty-six and the other of six countries, would fundamentally change the existing system of Imperial organisation." Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that the status of the Dominions, both nationally and internationally, was based on the gradual amalgamation of large territories scattered in the Colonies in natural units of self-Government. "We could not reasonably claim place for two Irelands in the League of Nations and in the Imperial Conference. If Ireland were represented there, it must preferably be Ireland as a whole, or if not the whole, then the larger portion in area and population. Such treble system as would be involved in the erection of three national Governments would considerably injure the trade of Britain and would ruin Ireland." Mr. Lloyd George believed that it was inconceivable that Northern Ireland's business community would endorse such a proposal.

A HUMILIATING POSITION.

Sir James Craig, on November 18th, said that to enter the Conference on the condition of agreeing to the establishment of an All-Ireland Parliament would be dishonest, as Ulster would never accept such a position involving permanent subordination to Sinn Fein. Ulster's supporters felt that the Government's objections to two Dominions should apply with equal force to one. If the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom were once violated, it would make relatively little difference to create two new units instead of one.

Mr Lloyd George, replying on November 18th, agreed with Sir James Craig's suggestion for an informal meeting to try

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Thursday, December, 15, 1921.

MODERATES AND REPRESSION.

Sir Surendranath Bannerji has authorised Mr. A. C. Bannerjee to announce to the public that he was not consulted in connection with the indiscriminate arrests now going on in Calcutta. But the sceptical world stands "perplexed and puzzled". It was only the other day that at the St. Andrews' dinner Sir Surendranath assured Lord Ronaldshay of his unflinching support in all measures calculated to maintain order. Replying to a toast on behalf of the guests Sir Surendranath, with his usual eloquence, said: "I take it that it is an honour done to the Indian community, and the great Moderate party to which I belong. *That party is the bulwark of the Government in these troublous days and will stand by it in all its reasonable efforts to maintain law and order. . . . . .*" (The italics are ours). May we ask Sir Surendranath if this assurance, qualified though it was, of support so publicly given has not emboldened the Government to inaugurate a new campaign of repression Further, was not this assurance of support repeated in more emphatic terms by Sir Benode Mitter in his speech welcoming Lord Reading at the British Indian Association? Sir Benode, be it noted, is now the accredited leader of the "great Moderate party" in Bengal, and is the brother of Mr. P. C. Mitter of the Rowlatt Report fame—now a Minister to Lord Ronaldshay. Is the public not justified in thinking that the support thus promised by Sir Surendranath and his successor in the leadership of the Moderate party was one of the determining factors in the inauguration of the new repressive policy?

While disavowing all responsibility for the indiscriminate arrests, Sir Surendranath seems to hesitate to take the people into his confidence and tell them frankly if he approves of the new policy of coercion; and if he does not and regards the present efforts of the Government to maintain law and order as not "reasonable" what steps he proposes to take to secure its immediate abandonment. If he was not consulted, "Law and Order" being a "reserved" subject, all talk of the Provincial Government acting as a "unitary Government" and of dyarchy bringing about "unity of effort instead of division and deadlock", on which the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri has been laying so much emphasis in his letter to the "Times," is mere camouflage and the much vaunted "change of heart" and "definite abandonment of autocracy" over which Mr. Sastri waxes so eloquent," are pure moonshine. Mrs. Besant, another leader of the Moderate party, is never tired of dinning into our ears almost every day that "autocracy is broken", "autocracy is wounded to death," "autocracy is bleeding" and so on. Will she and her followers still adhere to their opinion in the face of the new policy of the Government? The question naturally arises as to whether we are worse or better off even in the matter of the enjoyment of the elementary rights of citizenship than we were in the pre-Reform period.

Whatever the attitude which Sir Surendranath and his fellow-Moderates in the Government of India and the Provincial Governments may take, there is a welcome sign of a searching of heart among the non-official Moderates. The "Leader" of Allahabad, as their organ, has strongly protested against the new policy. We published the other day a statement issued by four members of the Legislative Assembly who declared that, "in view of the nature, risk and danger of the present situation, the policy which has been inaugurated by Government is utterly futile"; failed "to discover any sign of constructive programme on the Government's part" and considered that any further delay in its formulation would only increase the complexities of the present situation. The manifesto issued by about a hundred and fifty lawyers of Madras, including the most eminent members of that profession, is much more emphatic. They express indignation at the campaign of repression pursued by the Government and deeply resent the abuse of ordinary provisions of law for political purposes. They are emphatically of opinion that this policy of repression involves unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the liberty of citizens. And they consider that the wholesale and unjustifiable arrests and imprisonments of public-spirited citizens for political activities constitute a grave menace to public safety and conclude by expressing their firm conviction that such measures inaugurated in the name of law and order are really subversive of law and order. Mr. Jinnah, whose statement we publish elsewhere, is not less emphatic. As he says "every responsible citizen in India must look upon the present position taken up by the Government as thoroughly unjustifiable." He goes to the root of the matter and the root of the matter is that you can end an agitation only by removing its cause, not by seeking to repress it "by force or statutes" which were passed by a legislature that did not represent the people and in the teeth of the country's opposition. The only course open to Government is, Mr. Jinnah says, to come to a settlement of the three questions, the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj on reasonable lines—a course that we have suggested more than once. Mr. Seshgiri Iyer proposes to move a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for a committee. It will be a month before the Assembly meets, whereas time is the most important factor in the situation. What is needed is immediate action and our suggestion, endorsed by Messrs. Mazoomdar, Rangachariar, Iswar Saran and Neogy, that a round-table conference should be called, seems to us to be the only effective form in which this action can be taken. There is no time to lose.

THE NEW STERLING LOAN.

When that sound Indian financier,—Mr. Dadiba Dalal,—was appointed to the India Council high hopes were justly entertained of a speedy orientation in the policy of daylight dissipation of India's finances which had characterised the Montague regime in all its currency and borrowing episodes. Without endorsing in every particular the borrowing policy of the Government of India; without even approving of the new sterling Loan in all its salient features, it may yet be acknowledged that the salutary influence of Mr. Dalal is obvious in the terms of the new Loan. Its issue price is 93½, but the interest at 5½ per cent. will make a net yield of very nearly 6 per cent. as against the 6½ per cent. of six months ago. The present Loan is repayable after ten years at par; and we need not, therefore, fear a double ultimate burden of £15 million as against the actual subscription of 7½ million at the date of the floatation. Indian investors, moreover, are now offered facilities for investment which they were denied in the more tempting Loan of June last; though we doubt if, under the present rate of exchange, which might quite possibly be depressed still further if the Indian subscriptions are considerable, any very large amount could be attracted from this country. It is true the British income tax will not be charged upon those investors who can prove that their permanent habitat is outside Britain; and that may be an inducement. But in comparison to the 6 per cent. income tax free Indian Loan of this year, the new sterling Loan, presumably liable to Indian income tax in all cases, cannot prove sufficiently tempting. We may also notice in passing some minor facilities which add to the attractiveness of the Loan. Stock certificates *to bearer* make the Loan more easily negotiable and consequently more attractive. It might have been made still more popular if these certificates had been made out in denominations of £5, £10 and multiples of 50 thereafter up to £1,000, as against the £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 specified in the prospectus.

But though Mr. Dalal has apparently succeeded in making the India Office at last pay some slight attention to the Indian point of view, and stop the heedless and ceaseless gamble in Indian resources so charmingly simple to the Hailey school, we are by no means convinced that the new Loan safeguards Indian interests in every direction. Without entering into the discussion of the fundamental principles of public borrowing, we may yet protest against the clause in the prospectus which says that the "the entire proceeds will be used for Indian railway purposes." If this means that the amount is to be ear-marked for buying stores and material on railway account, chiefly from British firms, India must make up her mind to paying another huge instalment of that heavy indirect tribute which she is has been hitherto made to pay. The British quotations are still appreciably higher than the continental or American; and the difference is made still more considerable by the depressed state of continental exchanges. We have in the last few months received too many hints about British unemployment and British industrial depression intended to be remedied at the cost of India on one pretext or another. It is to be hoped those who lend their moral, if not actual, support to the campaign of repression camouflaged as maintenance of law and order, will not be satisfied unless they obtain the most stringent possible guarantees against any use of the proceeds of the new Loan which though beneficial to Britain may involve injury to India.

In the foregoing observations we have tacitly assumed that the Loan was necessary. But no such assumption need have been made. Government, it is true, find a rapid shrinkage in the Central resources, thanks chiefly to the trade depression. Their railway earnings are so far considerably below the estimate; and their customs revenue could not but be adversely affected by the low imports and still lower exports. But that does not argue an absolute need to borrow and borrow abroad. Will not the Government of India even now—after the Washington Conference and the Afghan Treaty—realise that their army is too costly, their civil establishments too numerous, too pampered, and too wasteful? Will they not even now understand that they have made their "reforms" too costly to be long acceptable to even the most moderate of Moderates? If railways and other schemes for the material improvement of the country demand additional funds, surely there is ample room for reform and retrenchment? Borrowing to pay old debts is a device of insolvency which can reflect no credit upon the Government of India who have always protested that they have succeeded miraculously in keeping the country solvent through all the vicissitudes of the War! They cannot even urge the plea that this Loan will help exchange. Apart altogether from the fundamental objection to borrowing for a temporary aid to exchange, we fear the attempt to invite Indian capital would, if anything, result in a further weakening of the exchange in proportion as it is successful. And even assuming that Indian remittances for investment in the new loan have no appreciable effect on the exchange, the permanent benefit that can reasonably be anticipated from this loan be very slight, and will be more than set off by the increased burden of interest charges.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Bryce's Hysterics.

One need not feel surprised at the agitation which is being engineered in some "Christian" circles in Great Britain against the retrocession of Turkish territory to the Turkish Government. Lord Bryce's hysterics are, of course, what are to be expected of one who, during the war, tried to make our hair stand on end by one of the "yellowest" reports of Turkish "horrors" which have ever seen the light of day. That a historian of Lord Bryce's wide culture and great abilities should have displayed such credulity and recklessness was amazing indeed, but the fact showed how his inborn anti-Islamic bias had warped his critical faculties beyond all hope. Lord Bryce had not a word to say, and even now has not a word to say, of the barbarities which the enemies of Turkish peoples have practised on them since the commencement of the war. While Lord Bryce and the Archbishop of Canterbury with unctious wrath declaim against the handing over of Christian peoples to the furies of their "enemies," their sense of justice and charity does not prompt them to raise a finger against the handing over of Muslim peoples in Thrace, Smyrna, Syria and other parts of the world to the tender mercies of the "Christians." In the riots at Alexandria, it was the "Christians"—the Levantine riff-raff—who were the primary aggressors and it was the Egyptian Muslims who suffered most and yet it is being made out that the former are not sufficiently "protected" and require the presence of the British military. Not a word is said about the need of protection of the lives and property of Egyptians against the aggression of the European element. It is by such palpably dishonest methods as these that the fiction is being kept up that non-Muslim minorities are in great danger at the hands of Muslims and that the "Christian" European bureaucracy cannot afford to relax their grip over non-Christian people's territories.

An American View.

The following Associated Press message was cabled to America on November 4:

"The All-India Congress Committee, consisting of 200 delegates to-day adopted a resolution, with only seven dissenting votes, adhering to the policy of "Civil disobedience" including non-payment of taxes and complete non-cooperation. Mahatma K. Gandhi. . . . emphasized the seriousness of the proposed non-violent revolution and uttered a warning against adopting the measures in light-hearted manner. . . It had been supposed the Congress might resort to more violent methods. . . Several of the speakers advocated a more advanced program."

The New York "Nation," the most influential weekly journal in America, after reproducing the message, which is absolutely inaccurate so far as its refers to the supposed intention of the Congress to adopt "violent" methods, says:—

"This conspicuous dispatch bears news which may prove to be more momentous for the future of the world than any Congress of the Western nations. At least it concerns the future not only of British rule in India but white dominance of Asia. At best, if Gandhi succeeds in spite of all obstacles and in the face of the growing desire of many Indians to use violence, it will mean that mankind has at last found a way to resist oppression without resorting to war. The peace of the world and consequently the life of the world depend upon the perfection of some method of non-violent resistance to imperialism."

Need of Reconsideration.

We trust the Government of Bombay will reconsider their decision regarding the special batches of volunteers that Mahatma Gandhi has offered for patrolling Parsi residential areas in Ahmedabad. The offer was made at the special request of a deputation of the leading Parsis of the town who waited on Mahatma Gandhi and requested him to take such measures as might be required for preventing the recurrence of the sad events of Bombay. Nobody will deny the incalculable influence for peace which Mahatma Gandhi exercises and the Parsis of Ahmedabad, knowing this, approached him, with implicit confidence. There is no question of usurping the duties of the Police. The volunteers will merely be helping the Police to maintain peace. Mahatma Gandhi as well as Government has the same object in view—namely, maintenance of peace—and Government should encourage rather than discourage arrangements made by agreement between the various communities to prevent disturbance of peace. It is an old but wise saying that that Government is the wisest which while governing seems to govern the least, letting the people feel that they are themselves in peace.

(Continued from Column 6.)

tain it, Swaraj is in sight. Let there be one prayer and one injunction emanating from all Temples and all Mosques—from all Punchayats and all Mahajuns throughout India:—"*Preserve Peace in face of all provocation and privation.*".—Yours, etc.

LUKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TO LORD READING.

RETURN LOVE FOR LOVE.

Your Excellency,—The hour is at hand, and so this third appeal of mine is the final one and I pray to God that, instead of sending the purest and noblest son of India to the dungeons, you should be given the wisdom of inviting him and his comrades to a Round Table Conference of peace and goodwill. I have said "to the dungeons": perhaps it is too strong an expression but, at present, my thoughts carry me to the early days of Christianity when my co-religionists, with a smiling face, with serene calmness and with an intense inner happiness in the belief that the word of Christ would spread by their sufferings, imprisonment and tortures to death, welcomed the lions in the dungeons rather than give up their faith in Christ. And it is only in these early days of Christianity that we find a parallel to the Indian Non-Cooperation Movement. Yes; for at that time the pagan Rulers of Rome, whilst admitting that the Christians were good, true and loyal citizens of the Empire failed to understand why these Christians declined to give up their faith and worship the false gods, so "death unto them." Likewise, you, whilst admitting that the non-cooperators may be actuated by good and sincere motives, get puzzled at the fact that they court imprisonment and death in the earnest belief that their country will be liberated, and hence "imprison them." It was said of the early Christians "see how they love one another:" "see how they love their enemies," and cannot the same be said of the true non-cooperators? Has not Mr. Gandhi returned love for hatred? and is the reply to be increased hatred and vengeance? *Cannot it be love for love?* Yes it certainly can be, if there is a desire, and the hour is at hand: for what better opportunity was there than, in response to the King's desire for peace, to act like your Chief, Mr. Lloyd George, and in honour of the visit of the Charming Prince, to offer India a Christmas gift of a Round Table Conference. History's verdict shall then be that the Viceroy, though he began an era of repression, did not make a fetish of prestige, but, like a noble statesman with a motherly heart saved the humble and peaceful citizens from untold calamities and woes by winning over, by sweet methods, those, who to his mind, were spreading chaos and lawlessness in the country.

Another thought strikes me. Can any English gentleman with his hand on his conscience say that the leaders of the non-cooperation party deserve worse treatment than the rebel leaders of Ireland? And yet, whilst the rebel leaders of Ireland were invited to the parlour for a Peace Conference, the non-cooperators are being clapped into the prison. Truly, the hour is at hand, for if this last though golden opportunity of reviving the glimmering faith in British justice and British promises is lost then as sure as night falls day so certain shall India have a De Valera. I certainly admire the non-cooperation movement; I have a deep respect for the prominent leaders; I do believe that there must be at least a hundred thousand sincere though humble followers of Mr. Gandhi; but at the same time, just as there are anti-non-cooperators who decline to follow the Mahatma so there are active resisters who, in the garb of non-cooperators as well as that of cooperators, seeing the brilliant success of the Sinn Feiners and the utter failure of the gospels of Mr. Gandhi will rage their warfare as violently and as relentlessly as the Moplahs. Oh! then what a time are the humble and peaceful citizens going to have? Shall we join the true non-cooperators in the prison or shall we join the active resisters? Do tell us what to do? "Remain aloof" is not possible: we have to pursue our daily onward task. Perhaps, Mr. Gandhi's gospel has reached the active resisters, then it means a bloodless revolution. Perhaps with extraordinary stern repressive measures you will quell the outburst in a very short time; but the peace that will follow will likewise last for a very short time. What Press Acts, what Arms Acts, what machine-guns, what bombs from aeroplanes will keep the roaring ocean of freedom from surging on and on till the gates that bar it are shattered to pieces by the same methods as they are kept closed. Will it be only then that English statesmen will think of having a Round Table Conference as in South Africa and in Ireland. Must it be necessary for humble and peaceful homes to go through the same ordeals as these two Colonies have experienced? Or will a kind-hearted Viceroy seeing the hour is at hand help those who like the disciples of Christ in the tempest at sea cry out "Lord help us else we perish."—Yours, etc.,

JOE.

Bandra, Dec. 13.

PRESERVE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The ordeal has begun. We have espoused Non-Co-operation. We have accepted Swadeshi. We have proclaimed non-violence. We have volunteered to suffer imprisonment. We have spoken and written. We have heard and cheered. But now is the real test.

Lalaji and Punditji, Maulana and Desh Bandhu, their colleagues and lieutenants are arrested. Those, who grace the Honor's List of the people are now put on the Black List of Government. Our Leaders and Workers are thus locked up. How can we help to release them? Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and United Provinces point the way. Workers come forward to fill the gaps. Volunteers step into the shoes of those arrested. People are taking to khadar and charkha. And, above all, the masses have maintained remarkable self-restraint. So, by the supreme grace of God, India has stood repression with serene composure. May she keep on! Provocations will grow. . . multiply. We have to be most vigilant. From all lips, from all pens there is but one message: "Preserve Peace." If we main-

(Continued in Column 5.)

ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ARRESTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

56 AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The Congress Khilafat Volunteers were out to-day and fifty-six arrests were made. There was no trial in the jail to-day but some volunteers whose cases were pending in the court were convicted and imprisoned.

OVER 80 AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Up to yesterday over 80 arrests of volunteers are reported to have been made in Allahabad. A large number of them was arrested while sticking posters or painting walls with exhortations against the Prince's welcome.

Mr. Waman Kabadi, the new Assistant Editor of the "Independent" was among those arrested.

MRS. RAJEN.

IMMEDIATELY RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Mrs. Rajen, sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was arrested along with some volunteers but was immediately released.

AT MIRZAPUR.

Dr. U. N. Banerji, President, District Congress Committee, Mirzapur, and seven other office bearers and members of committee have been arrested at Mirzapur for joining National Volunteer Corps.

AT SULTANPORE.

The District Magistrate of Sultanpore has prohibited holding of the District Political Conference fixed to begin to-day and two Congress workers there Satyadas Sadhu and Gons Mahomed Shah have been arrested under section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

MAULANA NESAR SHERWANI.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Maulana Nesar Ahmed Sherwani was tried at Partabgarh on 12th by District Magistrate and sentenced to one year and six months rigorous imprisonment under sections 124 A and 153 A of I.P. Code.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRADESA.

ARRESTS AT COCANADA.

COCANADA, Dec. 9.

Messrs. Bulusu Sambamurti, Secretary, District Congress, and member of the All India Congress, Mandabaka Rangayya Naidu, Secretary, Coacanada Taluk Congress, Keshavarapa Kamaraju, Secretary, Peddapur Taluk Congress and Nirogi Subbarao, Captain of Volunteers, Peddapur, were arrested to-day at 2 p.m. at the Congress Office in Mr. Y. Venkateswaralu's house under section 107 Cr. P.C. to show cause why they should not be required to enter into a bond of Rs. 500 and also give security by bond of two sureties in sum Rs. 250 each, that they would keep the peace for a term of one year. The District Magistrate's orders were served along with warrants for immediate arrest. They were taken to the Town station and will thence be taken to Ramchandrapuram by to-morrow. Thousands of people cheered them and showered flowers upon them Perfect peace previls.—"The Hindu".

ASST. EDITORS OF "MODERN REVIEW" ARRESTED.

Yesterday (Friday) at about 4 p.m. two sergeants followed by posse of Indian constables was, passing through the Cornwallis Street after arresting a batch of volunteers. When they reached Shibnarayan Das Lane they were surrounded by a crowd who were shouting Bande Matara mand Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jay. One of the Sergenants drew out his pistol and held it before Mr. Jibanmay Roy a teacher in the Brahma Boys' School. He remaining motionless, the police turned back and tried to arrest one old man who was standing on the footpath but let him go on a second thought. When they reached the Samaj, they were again greeted with shouts of Bande Mastara.m In the crowd were Mr. Sudhirkumar Chauduri and Mr. Hemants Chatterjee, Assistant Editors of the "Modern Review "and the "Prabasi" with Khaddar on. Mr. Hemanta Chatterji is still a sub-editor of the Swaraj and was very lately connected with the "Bengalee" in the same capacity They were asked by the Sergeants to follow them and they took them to the Jorasanko thana under arrest. The charge against them is under section 17 of Police Act and 283 I.P.C. and other light charges. It may be noted in passing that Mr. Hemanta Chatterjee is a nephew of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the Editor of the 'Modern Review' and the "Prabasi, 'has served in the army and is at present a Scout Master. Even such men have been forced to non-co-separate; such is the attitude of mind of almost all the young men of Bengal nay India.—The "Servant".

AT DELHI.

MR. ASAF ALI SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI, Dec. 13.

The case of Mr. Asaf Ali and volunteers was heard this morning in jail building by Lala Balwant Sahai first class Magistrate Delhi under section 17 (1) Act 14 of 1908. Mr. Schanlal, City Magistrate, Delhi, prosecution witness no 1 said:—I received a telephone message that volunteers have appeared and are marching to kotwali. I reached kotwali about 2 p.m. After half an hour 54 volunteers headed by Asafali came to kotwali. All of them were in uniform and office bearers had belts in court. The court belts were taken possession of and the men arrested and sent to jail. Hindu volunteers were wearing yellow uniform, a few mohammedan volunteers were in black uniform and the rest were in white khaddar cloth. All the Hindus were wearing badges on which were inscribed the words Swaraj Saniya. Some of the mohamedans had crescent and star badges in court. A list of the same was prepared by the police in my presence. The court asked Mr. Asafali if he will cross examine the witness. Mr. Asafali replied that he would not accept the rights of a government whose representatives you are. He did not accept the right for governing of this government. The whole thing is a frace.

Prosection witness no 3 said I published notification no 7450 D/23RD November 1921 in the city and proclaimed it throughout the town (exhibit P.B). Yesterday on receipt of information that volunteers had gathered at Jama Masjid, I went there with fifty constables. I saw Asafali heading the volunteers. He is the organiser of the national volunteers corps.

The members of Swaraj Sainya formerly belonged to home rule vonunteer corrps and the national volunteers formerly belonged to Khilafat corps. Letter exhibit P C was sent by Asafal to Deputy Commissioner Delhi.

The court then read to Mr. Asafali the following charge sheet I, Balwant Sahai Majistrate, Ist grade, Delhi hereby charge you Asafali as follows: That you on or about 12th December 1921 at Delhi moreover managing or assisting in the management of the national volunteer corps the Jameatulnisar or the Swaraj Sena, all of which have been declared unlawful by notification no 7450 home D/23/11/1921 and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 17 (2) of act 14 of 1907 and within my cognizance and I hereby direct that you be tried by me on the said charge. After this the Court asked Mr. Asafali if he is managing or assisting in the management of these corps which are declared unlawful by the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Asafali replied that whatever I have done I did in protection and defence of human rights. I did service to my country and countrymen. I am proud that whatever I did I did for the sake and for the good of the country. On the court asking if he had anything more to say he continued that he and thousands of laes of men like himself might be shut up in jail but very soon the time would come when Government whose representative the judge was, shall go down. Court asked if the communique was sent to press under his signature to which he refused to reply. Court after a few minutes sentenced Mr. Asafali for one year and six months simple imprisonment.

After Mr. Asafali's trial court began hearing the cases of other volunteers and sentenced each of them for six months simple imprisonment.

WARRANT AGAINST "RANGOON MAIL" EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Dec. 13.

On application to the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, a warrant was issued against the editor and publisher of the "Rangoon Mail" for an offence under section 124A I. P. C. in respect of an editorial alleging that the bureaucracy is engaged in carrying on a campaign against the Indian nationalists, that the Prince's visit is intended to give bureaucracy a chance of launching the final stages of repressive policy, and that the Prince has come to enable the Government under cover of his presence to tear up the nationalists, root and branch and with other similar allegations. Warrants were issued for the arrests of both the accused. The Printer was arrested to-day and released on two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. The editor of the paper Mr. Mansoor Alisookta is said to have left for Calcutta by the S. S. Aronda on Friday.

"THOROUGHLY UJUSTIFIABLE."

MR. JINNAH ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

URGES IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF KHILAFAT, PUNJAB & SWARAJ.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah was interviewed yesterday by a representative of the "Chronicle," regarding the present situation, caused by the policy of repression adopted by Government all over the country. Mr. Jinnah made the following statement:

"Every responsible citizen in India must look upon the present position taken up by the Government as thoroughly unjustifiable. The Government have justified the present measures on the ground that law and order must be maintained, to which no exception can be taken. But it is not possible to maintain law and order either by force or by Statutes, when it is a matter of common knowledge, that intellectual and thoughtful public opinion is not respected and satisfied. It pains all to think that H. E. Lord Reading, after nine months' personal study of the Indian grievances, is not able to find a solution that can satisfy the intelligentsia.

"The non-co-operation movement is only a symptom and expression of general dissatisfaction, owing to the utter disregard of public opinion and of outstanding grievances. In my opinion, the only course open to the Government is to come to a settlement of the three questions, the Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj,—on reasonable lines. No Government has ever succeeded in fighting against the people, and repression will only make matters worse. There will be no need on the part of the Government to make special efforts to maintain law and order, if Lord Reading will only meet the reasonable demand of the people, which has been placed before him by more than one responsible leader. Every country has got an extreme section of opinion, but it will be impossible for that section to make any headway if the bulk of the people are satisfied. And my reading of the Indian situation is that, leave alone the bulk of the people, even the intellectual and reasonable section is far from satisfied with the present policy of the Government. It is often said that sober people should rally round the authority. How is it possible for them to support or stand by the Government, when the Government has paid no heed to what even they have urged upon Lord Reading and his Government for the last nine months?"

"MILITARISM CANNOT BUT LEAD TO DISASTER."

WHEN FORCE HAS FAILED.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" GRAVE WARNING.

For, let there be no mistake about it, the position in India to-day is more critical than at any time since 1857. The reverberations of the Amritsar massacre have shaken British rule to its foundations. In India, in Ireland, and in Egypt it is the same story. The military-minded people have done everything possible to prevent any practical solution of any of these problems. They believe in force, and they have sought to apply force; but one of the vital facts which they have overlooked is that Great Britain does not command enough force to go round. If they had their way they might crush Ireland or Egypt or India; but they could not crush Ireland and Egypt and India; and, that being so their essays in militarism cannot but lead to disaster even from their own point of view. The Irish question is now on the way to settlement, mainly as a result of the obvious failure of force. The Egyptian question is in a very much less satisfactory position, for so far the soldiers have had their way, and have sent Adly Pasha back to Egypt empty-handed. That problem, however, will doubtless be settled as soon as the Prime Minister chooses to they have overlooked is that —The "Westminster Gazette."

"NOW OR NEVER."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

INTERVIEW WITH U. P. LEADERS IN JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
CAWNPORE, Dec. 14.

Pandit Gourishanker Bhargava, President, Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer-Marwara along with Pandit Dularey Lall Bhargava, Editor "Gangapustakamala" Lucknow, visited the District Jail of Lucknow to see the venerable leaders of U. P. viz., Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlall Nehru, Messrs. Purshottamdass Tandon, Khaliquzzaman Radha Krishna Bhargava, Maulana Salamtullah and others. The Superintendent of the Jail at first refused admittance but afterwards allowed them to see the leaders.

The political prisoners were locked up in the Civil Ward. The morning being very cold some of the leaders including Maulana Salamatullah were lying huddled up on a *dari* basking in the sun and playing chess. They were all happy. The smiling and happy countenance of Pandit Jawaharlall Nehru stood out in relief amongst the persons in the lock up. He looked quite hale and hearty. Close to the open space there was a long barrack with iron bars around it. About a dozen cots were spread inside. Adjacent to this was another enclosure under lock and key with a long barrack and a kitchen outside. Pandit Radhakrisan Bhargava was seen preparing a variety of Indian dishes for breakfast for Panditji and some other political prisoners. Panditji and others were reading some books, while Tandonji was pondering over some manuscripts. Pandit Motilallji in his old age together with his only son Jaharlall in jail was the happiest amongst the lot. Pandit Radha Krishna Bhargava has gained some five seers in weight since his arrest. Tandonji showed his hope that all will meet to celebrate the Ahmedabad Congress.

Pandit Motilalji and Tandonji delivered their message to all the dear students in schools and colleges to give up their studies now and enroll themselves as volunteers. Now or never was the time to respond to the call of *Bharat Mata*. All were as happy and enjoying their life in jail as the merry makers forming a wedding party.

LAHORE TRIALS.

CHARGES AGAINST LALAJI.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 13.

Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, who was the first prosecution witness examined by Mr. Herbert stated he was the District Magistrate since 1919. He had put in a complaint over his signature under section 6 of the Prevention of the Seditious Meetings Act. The Act was in force and duly promulgated on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd December. There was a body in Lahore called the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. He received information as District Magistrate that that body was going to hold a meeting on the 3rd December. He entered into correspondence with the Secretary of that body with a view to ascertaining the objects with which the meeting was to take place. The replies he received were not satisfactory. He came to the conclusion that the meeting was one which should certainly be prohibited under the Act. He did so prohibit it. The meeting was held in spite of his order prohibiting it. He entered the room of the Congress Committee when the meeting was going on and announced to the persons there assembled that the meeting has been prohibited by him. All the accused present in the Court were present at the meeting. He also informed them that they were members of an unlawful assembly and directed them to disperse. They refused. Messrs. Lajpatrai. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand were arrested under his directions. Immediately coming downstairs he directed the arrest of Lal Khan. He asked the Court to deal with the accused under Section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act.

When the Court proceeded to deal with the second charge against the accused under section 145 I. P. C. Major Ferrar was again called to the witness box and examined by the Government Advocate stated that on the receipt of the second letter from the General Secretary of the Congress Committee I served an order prohibiting the meeting. The order bore the seal of the District Magistrate. I had reason to believe that the meeting would be held for

Continued on next Page.

PEOPLE'S WILL.

MANIFESTATIONS FROM EVERYWHERE.

MADRAS LAWYER'S PROTEST

"MEASURES SUBVERSIVE OF ORDER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The following protest signed by about a hundred and fifty lawyers has been issued to the press:—

We the undersigned members of the legal profession in Madras express our indignation at the campaign of repression pursued by the Government and deeply resent the abuse of ordinary provisions of law for political purposes. We are emphatically of opinion that this policy of repression involves unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the liberty of citizens. We consider that the wholesale and unjustifiable arrests and imprisonments of public spirited citizens for political activities constitute a grave menace to public safety and express our firm conviction that such measures inaugurated in the name of law and order are really subversive of law and order. Among the signatories are Messrs. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Krishnaswami Iyer, V. Ramadass, S. Sathyamurthi, T. V. Gopalasami Mudaliar, S. Swaminathan.

CALCUTTA BAR'S DECISION.

DINNER TO VICEROY CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

In view of strong difference of opinion in the Calcutta Bar with regard to the propriety of giving a bar dinner to the Viceroy at the present moment, it is understood that the idea was given up. In connection with the proposed visit of the Viceroy to the High Court on Thursday, the vakils decided not to take part in any ceremonial reception.

In pursuance of a declaration signed yesterday the attendance of the members of the Howrah Criminal Bar was very thin to-day. Only about a dozen pleaders attended the court to-day.

EXCITEMENT AMONG STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Students of some of the Calcutta Colleges to-day temporarily suspended attending their classes. Students seemed to be much excited over the measures adopted by the Government and alleged assault upon Principal Maitra Students resolved not to attend the classes till the third of January not ceremonies in connection with the Prince's visit.

INDIAN LEADERS TO SURRENDER TITLE.

SIR J. C. BOSE SIR P. C. ROY TO THROW OFF KNIGHTHOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The "Bengalee" understands that a movement has been set on foot in Calcutta since Monday last to induce some leaders of the Indian society to surrender their titles as a protest against the new policy of repression initiated by Government. The paper says that if there should be a general decision in the matter it is likely that Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose and Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray will throw off their Knighthood almost immediately.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS.

COURTING IMPRISONMENT.

SIKH VOLUNTEERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

It is reported on very good authority that some Sikh volunteers were deprived of their 'Kripan' at Lalbazar. The Kripan being to them a religious emblem and wearing of the 'Kripan' being to them a part of their religion they are forbidden by the scriptures to take any food without the Kripan on their person. In the Punjab they are allowed to retain their 'Kripan' when they are under arrest or imprisonment. It is reported that since they were deprived of their 'Kripan' the Sikh volunteers have gone on hunger-strike and they do not intend to give up the hunger-strike till the kripans are restored to them. Several other volunteers have out of sympathy gone on hunger-strike. The bad quality and the insufficient quantity of the food supplied to the volunteers in the lockup has been an additional incentive to the hunger-strike. The situation therefore seem to be critical.

STUDENTS TO THE FORE.

Yesterday's response from the educated and well-to-do classes was markedly on the increase. Day before yesterday some well-to do Kashmere gentlemen had gladly gone forward and courted arrest. Yesterday some professors followed by batches of students came to enlist themselves as volunteers. There were students from almost all the Cal. Colleges clamouring to be taken as volunteers. It was a sight to see them vying with each other as to who should be the first to earn the glory of being arrested. When they were told that sufficient number of volunteers have been sent out and that no more would be despatched that day they felt positive disappointment. A considerable number of students have gone on a sympathetic strike to be continued to the 31st December. City, Ripon and Vidyasagar Colleges were quite empty yesterday. It is reported that the Vidyasagar College has been closed till Tuesday next and that the Scottish Churches College has followed suit in. The enthusiasm among the students community yesterday was profound. They declared they had gone on a sympathetic strike till 31st December partly because they protested against the repressive policy recently adopted by the Government of Bengal and partly because they wanted to show their sympathy for the national movement which had reached an exceedingly critical stage. The response from the intellectual classes makes it definitely clear that behind the non-co-operation movement there is solid sympathy of the educated middle classes of Bengal.—"The Patrika" (Dec 11).

ROUGH HANDLING OF VOLUNTEERS.

POLICEMEN'S PROTEST.

At about 7 p.m. shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki joi". "Bandomataram" were heard at the gate of the thana. It was found that a number of policemen about fifty came out of the thana compound, stood on the road and shouted "Bandemataram". They declared they would no longer remain in service. They were then induced to re-enter the compound by Mr. B. Bannerjee the Asst. Commissioner. It was rumoured that a certain Sergent roughly handled some volunteers already under arrest. The police men's protest remained unheeded. At this the policemen said "Pakra neko Hukum Hae, Marneko Hukum Nehi Hai" and they came out in a body.

At about 8. p.m. when these policemen came out of the thana, perhaps after their duty they were being garlanded by the public.—"The Patrika".

BABU SHYAM SUNDER CHAKRAVARTY'S MANIFESTO

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty:—

Sj. Das, Sj. Sasmal and Moulana Abul-kalam Azad have been arrested. At the last meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee I was commanded by Sj. Das, as the members present were, aware to carry on the Congress work in his absence. Though I do not at all feel equal to shouldering the responsibility that was so ably discharged by him his work is law to me and I have no other alternative but to consent to carry on his work according to the lights in me. I ask you with all the earnestness, I can command not to be in the least excited over the matter and to show your appreciation of his noble self-sacrifice and service by putting redoubled energy in carrying on the work of the Congress. The best response to the arrest of Sj. Das, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and their Associates will be to enlist yourselves as Volunteers in hundreds of thousands and to deliver to every one in the country the message of non-violent, non-co-operation that was so dear to their hearts. May I not hope that as a practical demonstration of reverence to our honoured leaders we shall find all the young men of Bengal to-morrow placing the honour and welfare of their country before all other personal considerations, I would like once more to impress upon them the necessity of maintaining absolute non-violence in thought, word and deed. In this connection I may also add that the work of Khilafat Committee also has fallen on my shoulders in the absence of our distinguished countrymen, Sj. Das and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. I hereby appoint Sj. Satkaripati Ray, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee in place of Sj. Sasmal. With these words I enrol myself as a volunteer of the Congress and Khilafat Committees.

I entrust my countrymen with all the emphasis I can command not to make demonstrations of any sort and to remain perfectly peaceful.—The "Bengalee."

ASSAM CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A general meeting of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee was held at Gauhati, on the 27th November under the presidency of Sjt. K. D. Chaliha. After discussing some internal matters of the Committee, the following important resolution, among others, was passed:—

This Committee endorsing the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C., resolves that if mass Civil Disobedience is adopted in any part of India, the leaders of Assam take utmost care to keep the people of this province completely non-violent, and in the mean time exhort the people to adopt Swadeshi, and to fulfil other conditions enjoined by the A. I. C. C. to make themselves fit for Civil Disobedience. It further resolves that if any part of Assam desire to adopt Civil Disobedience, the people there do so after taking permission of the Provincial Council.

MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 12.

The news of the arrest of Srijut Das and other leaders spread like wild fire throughout the city. Messrs Quazi Inamulla and Kasim Khan, local Khilafat workers went cheerfully to jail for refusing to give security under section 108.

A big public meeting was held on 12th instant under the auspices of the City Congress Committee where resolutions congratulating Srijut Das and other prominent leaders and Messrs. Quazi Inamullah and Kasimkhan were unanimously adopted.

Volunteer organizations are being started in pursuance of the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee.

ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SON

ARREST AND AFTER.

Sl. Hiralal M. Gandhi, the eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi was to have left for Bombay last night and had completed his arrangements for that purpose. He was present on Saturday last at Desbandhu Chittaranjan's residence when Desbandhu was arrested. The dignified bearing of Desbandhu and he supreme immolation of his all made a deep impression on Hiralal's mind. The sight of the excesses committed by the Civil Guard and the military force in the name of law and order also moved him deeply, and he now saw his way clear to the urgent duty of the hour. Yesterday, he declared himself a volunteer and offered his person for arrest at the Barabazar Thana and then again at Lalbazar but he was turned away from both places, the police refusing him admittance. He was asked to come with three or four other volunteers if he wanted to be arrested. Accordingly, at about 8 p.m. last evening he formed a batch of five other volunteers with himself at the head, and the party proceeded along the Harrison Road from the Chitpur crossing towards Barabazar. They were met by four Sergeants who, seeing that they were volunteers, arrested them and took them to the Barabazar Thana.

Before starting on his mission Sj. Hiralal Gandhi wrote the following letter to Sj. Shyam Sundar Chakravarty:—

HIRALAL GANDHI'S LETTER.

Dear Shyam Babu.—The arrest of Mr. Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and others fills me with both grief and joy. My duty, I am sure, is now clear. I am offering myself for arrest this evening. I was about to leave for Bombay in a day or two to be with my dear mother and children after a long absence from them. I however, feel that in Bengal, where with my Bengali friends I have shared in their pleasures and very little in their pains and amongst whom I have earned my bread and butter, lay my duty. At this juncture therefore, I cannot leave the spot. If I am mistaken my Ba and Bapu. I have no doubt, will forgive me.

The Government say we defy them as enemies, I beg to differ. Our courting imprisonment in my humble opinion is only by way of humble protest against the manifold grivances the existence of which no one can truthfully deny.

Adieu to all my beloved friends and well wishers. I remain. Every yours sincerely.

H. M. GANDHI,

AFTER ARREST.

A gentleman from the All-India Stores went to Barrabazar Thana to supply evening meal to Sj. Hiralal Gandhi. But he refused to accept any food from outside. He looked very cheerful and enthusiastic.—The "Servant."

MEETING PROHIBITED AT OOTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The "Madras Mail's" Ooty correspondent wires that a meeting attended by about two thousand persons, a number of whom in khaddar, held to-day, was prohibited by Mr. Green, Magistrate, and further proceedings were abandoned.

VOLUNTEERS IN AHMEDABAD

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

The Director of Information writes:—With reference to an "Associated Press" telegram, dated Ahmedabad, December 12, stating that Mr. Gandhi had offered special batches of volunteers to patrol residential areas in Ahmedabad, the Government of Bombay have issued strict instructions to the District Magistrate to prohibit any usurpation in this manner by volunteers of the duties of the Police, for the execution of which all necessary measures have been taken.

ARREST OF MR. PAL'S SON,

Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal writes:—My son Jnanjan Pal has been arrested this afternoon. I do not know under what circumstances the arrest took place. But I know that he was not a "volunteer" and did not belong to any of the organisations that have been proclaimed, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. And I know this also that he did not intend to join any. But this morning having read in the papers a statement of Mr. Chiranjan Das regarding the assault said to have been committed on him and his companions by the men who took them in charge, he seems to have been completely upset, and without having any talk with me on this subject, he left home at about eleven. without his breakfast, with the resolve, as he told a friend of his, to offer to be arrested. I came to know of this at about 4 p.m. He told his friend that after this assault, it was his clear duty to share the same fate and that all differences of political opinion should be set aside in the face of these assaults on the youth of the nation. They had violated the law and the law might well be left to take its course. He was not in sympathy with this propaganda of civil disobedience but the report of this outrage completely upset him. This is all that he communicated to the friend whom he saw on his way to town, and asked him to tell me all this when he came back from his colleg at about 3 o'clock.—"The Bengalee."

KHILAFAT LADIES ARRESTED.

The 'Statesman" of the 11th instant states—"Three Khilafat Ladies, who were arrested on Friday, were brought before a magistrate and remanded".—The "Servant."

WHITE-CAP-PHOBIA.

142 STUDENTS VICTIMISED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

At to-day's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council in reply to interpellation whether it was a fact that some students of the Government Medical School, Vizagapatam, were recently dismissed for attending school wearing swadeshi caps, it was pointed out on behalf of Government that 142 students were suspended for wearing white caps in contraventions of the prescribed dress regulations and in defiance of orders of the Superintendent directing them to discontinue wearing such caps. Thirty-two of them have since been dismissed for failure to apologise, although they were given two chances of doing so. Asked whether Swadeshi caps, made of white khadi, had any political significance Government said they had not issued any directions to that effect.

TRIAL OF THE NEHRU'S

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

The case against Pandit Shamlal Nehru and Pandit Mohanlal Nehru under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was taken up this afternoon, in the District Jail before Mr. Knox, District Magistrate. Pandit Shamlal Nehru admitted being a volunteer and hoped to remain one. Pandit Mohanlal also admitted being a volunteer and both admitted to signing the paper. Judgment was reserved. Mr. Pedley, Joint Magistrate then began the cases against the volunteers arrested since the 11th instant which will proceed now daily.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OFFICES RAIDED.

FIFTY FOUR ARRESTED.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Last evening the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a posse of police, raided the offices of the Provincial Congress Committee suddenly and made a search. A quantity of papers and records were seized and locked up in a room. At the time a meeting of the Provincial Congres Committee was going on with Maulana Hasarat Mohani in the chair and later on the chair was taken by Dr. Murarjilal. Elections, owing to vacancies caused by the arrests, were made and several resolutions regarding obligatory enrolment as volunteers were passed. Mr. Newby arrested fifty-four members of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, it is reported, for voting for the resolution regarding the volunteer organisation. They include Dr. Murarilal of Cawnpore, Dr. Jawhar Lal of Cawnpore, Mr. P. N. Singh, Municipal Commissioner, Allahabad, and others representating nearly every district in the United Provinces. Those arrested were removed to jail. These arrests make a total of one hundred and fifty-eight in Allahabad since the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to these Provinces. Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Begum Mahani were not arrested.

AN ASSAMESE WORKER ARRESTED.

A correspondent writes:—Sj. Suresh Bhattacharyya, acting Secretary to the Publicity Board, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, is arrested at Gauhati.

TRIAL OF A KHILAFAT PREACHER.

MAULVI MAGBUL HOSSAIN GETS 2 YEARS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SYLHAT, Dec. 14.

The case of a prominent Khilafat preacher Maulvi Maqbul Hosain commenced yesterday. People in hundreds packed the court room. When the Maulvi Saheb came all stood and garlanded him profusely, amidst "*Bandamataram*" and "*Allahuakbar*." The court threatened to hold sitting in camera and actually did so to-day within prisonwall. Maulvi Saheb demanded the original notes of his lectures but was refused. He did not defend but made a bold oral statement. He has been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment under section 124 (a) and the charge under section 505 dropped. He cheerfully took his sentence.

'TO ALLAY UNREST.'

RESOLUTION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Dec. 14.

Apropo the present political situation, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, M. L. A. has given notice of the following resolution:—"This assembly recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to appoint at once a committee composed of members of the legislature, with power to so-opt, to enquire into the causes of the unrest prevailing in the country and measures taken by Government to deal with the situation and to make recommendations.

ANDREWS AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

Mr C. F. Andrews arrived in Lahore yesterday from Bolpur in order to see Mr. S. E. Stokes.

ALI MUSALIAR.

INTERVIEW IN JAIL.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THIRUBANGADI MOSQUE.

Mr. C. K. Mohamed Yacoob Sahib of Coimbatore writes under date 7th December 1921:—

I crave the hispitality of your valuable columns for an insertion of an account of the interview I had with Palathumurakhal Ali Mussaliar (a Moplah Convict on whom death sentence has been passed by the Malabar Special Tribunal), of course with the kind permission given by the Superintendent of the Central Jail Coimbatore. The Deputy Jailor was also present at the interview. The following may be taken to be an exact reproduction of all that the Musaliar stated to me in the course of the interview:—

"Death sentence has been pronounced by the Special Tribunal on thirteen of us including myself. Who the other twelve are, the public in general and their near and dear kinsmen in particular have no knowledge about. I give you therefore the names of those twelve persons in order that you may do all that is necessary with a view to see that information reaches their kinsmen before they are actually hanged to death, they are, 1. Elapalacherry Moideenkutty Hajee, Kakadu, 2. Charchil, Mammadutty, Thirurangadi, 3. Panakal Ooonkutty, Thirurangadi, 4. Orrnian Ahmed, Thirurangadi, 5. Kodasery Ahmed, Thirurangadi, 6. Kaliuvappadathu Kunhi Choque, Thirurangadi, 7. Koolivilakal Assankutty Thirurangadi, 8. Kokanparambil Rayin, Thirurangadi, 9. Pattalathil Kuttasery Ahmed, Thirurangadi, 10. Mutrai Pokkai, Thirurangadi, 11. Kolakkattil Kunhialankuuti of Kolapuram, 12. Eraman Ammadutti of Nellikuthu.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

All of us are cheerful enough. The thought of what is shortly to overtake us does not torment us. We find considerable relief in the comforting thought that the sufferings and tribulations inflicted upon innocent men like ourselves will not go in vain. On the 19th August the trouble commenced in Malabar. On the 20th morning I proceeded to the Mosque in Thirurangadi for performing daily prayer. When I found a large contingent of the police and military surrounding the Mosque, preventing people outside, from going into the Mosque and preventing those within the Mosque from coming out of it. I saw besides Mr. Ammu Sahib, the Deputy Superintendent of Police attired in uniform and with boots on, entering the Mosque. A bystander who was an acquaintance of me asked me to hasten back to my house and do my prayer there. I began to make enquiries as to what the besieging of the Mosque in that fashion was for and learnt that the authorities were there in such strength armed for the purpose of arresting me. This information spread like wild fire.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

I must here make mention of the fact that the 20th was a shandy day in Thirurangadi and more than the ordinary crowd had assembled in the Market place and elsewhere. When the information about my impending arrest passed from ear to ear signs of an outbreak manifested themselves. It is wholly untrue to say that I was in any way instrumental in creating the disturbance that was the offshoot of the spread of information about the entry of the police into the Mosque with boots on with a view to arrest me therin. I used to hold classes for religious instructions to all in general and young men in particular within the Mosque and a box of mine containing sacred text books like the Koran etc. had been kept within the Mosque which is popularly called "Kaikasipalli". I had kept within the box currency notes of various denominations, silver and copper coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 350. The Police who entered the Mosque made a thorough search of all things including my box and walked with all things. At the trial a small bundle tied up in cloth was produced and it was represented that it belonged to me and that it contain cash merely of the value of Rs. 17. What became of the balance I am not in a position to say and I do not want to say. If by any means there should be any chance of your being able to secure that amount or anything higher from the authorities you may utilise that amount for distribution among the poor. I would request you to furnish me with a copy of "Dalalulkairath" and my disciple, Elapalchery Mohideenkutti Hajee will also feel immensely obliged to you if you would see your way to furnish him also with a copy of the same. Hundreds of Moplahs have been remanded here and they are awaiting trial for the last three months. Practically all of them are without any sort of clothing worth the name and it would be well for the Khilafat and Congress Committees of your place to take steps to cover those unfortunate men with some sort of clothing."

AN APPEAL.

I would conclude this communication with an appeal to the general public and in particular to the constituents of the local Congress and Khilafat organizations to do their bit towards these unfortunate beings. One individual like me cannot dream affording relief to the extent required. I have been clothing and feeding about a dozen of those who are in remand and more than that is beyond my means. Is it too much for me to expect that our local leaders will rise to the occasion and discharge their duties towards those suffering fellow beings?—"The Hindu."

PEOPLE'S WILL.

CONGRATULATORY MEETINGS.

A correspondent wires from Beawar under date 12:—Under the joint auspices of the congress and Khilafat committees a mass meeting was held. Swami Kumarandjee presided: Swami Narsinghdeo and Moulana Mohmood Ahemad made speeches. The president appealed for Angora fund and asked for at least Rs. 5,000 more than Rs. 850 were collected on the spot. Resolutions congratulating Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Moulana Moimudeen and others were passed.

A correspondent wires under date 12:—The Yeotmal District Congress Committee members assembled in a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Laxmanrao Oak placed on record their profound admiration and respect for the heroic spirit and calm dignity shewn by Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Motilal Nehru Mr. C. R. Das and other congressmen from U. P. Punjab and Bengal.

A correspondent wires under date 14:—A crowded public meeting was held at Islampur yesterday to congratulate Mr. C. R. Das. People of all shades of opinion and of different castes took part. All the speakers exhorted the people to carry on the struggle to the end by non-violent means. Taluka Volunteer Corps were inaugurated.

BAGALKOT CONGRATULATES ARRESTED WORKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGOLKOT, Dec. 14.

A crowded public meeting was held yesterday under the Presidentship of Shriniwasrao Kowjalgi. Doctor Hardikar made a very impressive speech on the present situation. Mr. Jayrao Deshpande, Editor, "Karnatak Vaibhov" on whom notice under section 108 has been recently served gave his message exhorting the people to continue the battle of Swarajya by non-violent means. A resolution congratulating the arrested and convicted leaders Lala Lajpatrai Pt. Moilal Nehru, Mr. Chittaranjan Das Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Stokes and other leaders and volunteers was passed.

MR. C. R. DAS AND THE MODERATES

The "Bengalee" writes:—

Srijut C. R. Das, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulvie Akram Khan, Babus A. P. Bajpai, Padam Raj Jain and Srijut B. N. Sasmal have been arrested. The history of Mr. Gandhi's movement in South Africa must have prepared them for such a contingency. But though our view points are widely dissimilar, we regret in the interests of the country that matters have reached such a predicament as to have caused the Government to take to repression. Mr. Das has addressed a message to his countrymen who own their allegiance to the Moderate party. We assure him that the Moderate party is on the side of the country and cannot afford to see the Motherland drifting into chaos and consequent ruin that will mean the utter undoing of all the work that has so far been done by the best and truest of our guides, the memory of whose golden services the country will never willingly let die. That will mean the putting back of the hand of the clock and an irreparable injury to the interests of progress. Had the Moderates not held the interests of the country dear and uppermost in their mind, they would not have faced so much obloquy with a clean conscience by being true to their ideal. We thank Mr. Das for remembering the Moderates at a dark hour in the history of the country and hope that he and his following will not still misjudge them.

LAHORE TRIALS.

(Continued from previous page.)

the purpose of promulgating directions to the members of the Congress party in this province to break some or other laws. I came to the conclusion after reading the proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi on 4th November. I was strengthened in this opinion by the statements made to me by Magistrates and other responsible persons in Lahore and by information received from the Superintendent of Police of Ludhiana. All visitors whom I questioned informed me that it was a general belief in Lahore that this meeting will advocate what is called Civil Disobedience. It was my clear duty to prevent such a meeting. The answer of the General Secretary clearly says that the meeting would consider the present political situation and determine the duty in relation thereto of this Committee. My order prohibiting the meeting was signed about half-past one and sent for immediate service on the Secretary. I subsequently heard that the meeting was taking place. I proceeded to Saleem building with the senior Superintendent of Police and other police officers and men. On entering the room with the senior Superintendent I found about 40 persons seated on the floor. To the best of my belief I said "This is a prohibited meeting The persons here are members of an unlawful assembly. I call on you to disperse." The accused No. 1 Lala Lajpatrai whom I did not know at the time stood up and stated that he was the President of the meeting, and that my order was illegal. I think he went on to say that he would not direct those present to disperse. He had no objection to any of them who would wish to disperse in doing so. On this the most of the persons present shook their heads or made some other signs to show that they refused to go. Lala Lajpatrai stood up and others were seated. I enquired who the President was and was informed by Chaudhri Rambhaj Datt that it was Lala Lajpatrai. I ordered his arrest for being a member of an unlawful assembly and refusing to disperse. I also ordered the arrest of Mr. Santanam and Dr. Gopi Chand. The fourth accused Malik Lal Khan was also present. I ordered his arrest subsequently. All these persons had refused to disperse. I saw Malik Lal Khan at the room when the meeting was taking place. I am not certain whether some clerks were seated at the table. They might have come subsequent to the dispersal of the meeting. I read an account of the meeting published in the "Tribune."

Col. Gregson, the senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, was the next prosecution witness examined who gave corroborative evidence and deposed to the manner in which he arrested the accused under orders of Major Ferrar, the District Magistrate.

CHRISTIAN MINORITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

PROTEST MEETING IN LONDON.

VISCOUNT BRYCE'S OUTBURST.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 14.

At a meeting at Mansion House to protest against the abandonment of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor to the Turks, Viscount Bryce declared that Britain's good name would be indelibly stained if the innocent victims, whom we had undertaken to protect, were left to the furies of their enemies.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote cordially sympathising and declaring that he never would protest against the rule of Islam in itself, but against men whose record was a barbarous misuse of power and ruthless cruelty.

Several resolutions were adopted urging the Allied Governments to protect the menaced populations both Christian and Moslem non-Kemalist.

The "Daily Chronicle" commenting in editorial columns, wonders whether it might not be better to proceed with another plan while leaving Turkish rule and exacting from it really effective guarantees for Christian minorities.

AFGHAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 14.

Paris.—M. Millerand has received the Afghan envoy, Vali Khan, and the members of the Afghan mission, who were anxious to pay their respects to the President before leaving France.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES RETURN.

AFTER 'VIGOROUS REOTEST.'

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 14.

Alexandria.—The Armenian refugees have at last sailed to Beirout after making a vigorous protest to the authorities claiming that they were not refugees but substantial citizens with connexions in Egypt.

The Armenians further declared that they were willing to go wherever the British authorities chose to send them, but they distrusted the French.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPONY'S DIVIDEND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 14.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company recommend an ordinary dividend of twenty per cent. The year's profits amounted to four millions sterling.

QUADRUPLE AGREMENT.

SIGNED IN WASHINGTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 14.

The Quadruple Agreement has been signed in Washington.

NAVAL EXPERTS COMMITTEE SUPPLANTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 13.
LONDON, Dec. 12.

The disbandment is announced of the Naval Experts' Committee and a fresh committee, consisting of delegates from five principal powers, and experts, has been appointed to deal with all naval questions. British members include Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee and Rear-Admiral Chatfield. All British delegates to the Conference have made arrangements to sail for home on December 31st, when it is hoped that the main issues of the Conference will have been concluded.

Washington.—The Naval Experts' Committee was abolished in order to expedite the work of the Conference. The Experts' Committee was only able to discuss technical questions, whereas the new committee will be able to discuss and decide points as they arise.

THE PACIFIC TREATY.

SENATOR FOLLETTE'S OPPOSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 14.

Washington.—The irreconcilable Senator La Follette has stated that the Pacific Treaty had all the iniquities of the League of Nations without any of its virtues, and he was determined to do his utmost to prevent its being ratified.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

"HELP MOST DESIRABLE."

MR. CHATTERJEE ON INDIAN LABOUR.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Recd. 6-30 p.m. Dec. 14.
LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, in the course of a conversation with Reuter's representative, said that it was fully recognised at Geneva how important were labour and industrial questions in India. He considered that it was most desirable to help the trade union movement in India along right lines, by according privileges somewhat similar to those already secured by the trade unions in England. Indian labour appeared to be cheap, but actually it was not so, owing to its inefficiency. Dearer labour would be an advantage if it were accompanied by increased efficiency.

WAGES IN INDIA.

Mr. Chatterjee emphasises the importance of encouraging Indian labour to enter industry. Wages in India would be unlikely again to fall, as India was now linked with the world's markets, for example, the price of wheat was now regulated by that prevailing in the United States.

He paid a glowing tribute to the Prince of Wales' accomplishments in India, his great speeches and wonderful charm of personality.

THE LATE SIR ARTHER PEARSONS' FUNERAL.

BLINDMEN'S LAST TRIBUTE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 14.

Blind men from all parts of the country attended the late Sir Arthur Pearson's funeral at which were remarkable and moving scenes and great attendance by the public.

PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 14.

Lady Pearson in a letter to the Press suggests that a Pearson Memorial Fund should be raised all over the Empire and be divided as follows:—One-third to Saint Dunstan's; one-third to the National institute for the blind; and one-third to other charities for the blind.

CULTURED PEARLS AND INDIAN PEARLS.

LONDON JEWELLERS ON THEIR DISTINGUISHABILITY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 14.

Leading London jewellers have issued a statement denying the report that cultured pearls are of equal value and indistinguishable from Indian pearls, reassuring the owners of the latter that the value is not affected by the cultured pearls.

SIR EDGAR SPEYER'S CASE.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY'S FINDINGS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 14.

A London Gazette announces that Sir Edgar Speyer's letters of naturalisation have been revoked, also his Privy Councillorship has been revoked.

Sir Edgor Speyer departed for America on the outbreak of the war.

The Gazette announces that the Committee of Enguiry which for the past months has been considering the case, found that Speyer (1) had shewn disloyalty by act and speech towards His Majesty, and (2) during the war, had communicated with enemy nationals and associated with a business which he knew assisted the enemy. The Gazette adds that the finding does not reflect upon any other partners of the firm of Speyer Brothers.

SALE OF EX-GERMAN SHIPS TO BRITISHERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 14.

It is officially stated that sixteen ex-German ships were sold to the Britishers and four prize ships were also sold. The prices are considered most satisfactory in view of the state of the market. Lord Inchcape has now disposed of all the 465 ex-German vessels allocated him except one.

Another shipping collapse is announced. The Cardiff Stella Shipping Company has lost its whole capital of £300,000 sterling.

REDUCTION IN NAVAL UPKEEP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Dec. 14.

New York.—Orders have been received at the New York navy yard indicating that the personnel of the navy will be reduced by ten thousand.

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MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

ACUTE CRISIS IN MALABAR.

Over 21,000 refugees in the 17 Relief Camps of the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut, want food, clothing and shelter.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

A suffering population of men, women and children, homeless, very sparsely clad and destitute look to you for help. Dumb speechless eyes look to you appealingly in pain. Have you heard their call? Have you answered it?

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay givevs her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

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PRINCE AT BENARES.

ADDRESS TO HINDU UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 13.

The Prince of Wales and party arrived at Benares this morning at eight. The cantonment station where the Prince alighted was tastefully decorated. The arrival being private there was no ceremony at the station. The Maharajah, the Maharajkumar, the Agent to the Governor, the Officer Commanding the Brigade and the Collector received the Royal party. The Prince drove direct to Nandesar House. In the course of the day the exchanges ceremonial visits with His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.

The Prince arrived at the Hindu University punctually to time having been preceded by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Benares, Alwar and others. As the Prince alighted the band struck the National Anthem. The audience kept standing till His Royal Highness took his seat on the *dais* specially built for the occasion under a red canopy of cloths and gold. Pandit Madan Malaviya offered a prayer in Sanskrit.

THE CHANCELLOR'S WELCOME.

His Royal Highness the Maharaja of Mysore as the Chancellor then welcomed His Royal Highness, and said in course of his speech:—

Your Royal Highness,—It is my proud privilege as the Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University to preside at this important function when the University is honouring itself by conferring its highest degree on the illustrious heir to the British Throne, and to extend on behalf of the University which represents in a special degree the whole of Hindu India a loyal and enthusiastic welcome to Your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness has not only consented to receive an honorary Degree from this University, but has graciously undertaken to open the University Buildings. I need not go into the history of the inauguration of the Benares Hindu University, but I would like to emphasise that the object with which it was founded was to preserve and popularise the best thought and culture of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilization of India, as well as to diffuse the highest teachings of the progressive West in art and science among the youth of this country, in other words, to combine the best of the West with the best of the East and we regard it as a happy augury for the fulfilment of this object that Your Royal Highness should come as a noble representative of the West to cooperate with us in starting the University in its new home and becoming one of its honoured alumni. Your Royal Highness is familiar with the renowned universities of Oxford and Cambridge and with other modern great universities of Europe and America.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

The Prince, in course of reply, said:—

I thank you for asking me to this ceremony to-day and for the high honour which you are about to confer me by giving me the degree your university and making me one of yourselves. I might enlarge on the theme of the great responsibilities of those who are entrusted with the good Government of this university and of the staff, whose teaching will mould future generations in India. But not so many years have passed since I was at a University myself—one of the taught and not one of the teachers—so it is to the students in particular of this great foundation that I will address my remarks.

Out in the world, or empire, an university degree commands respect, but taken alone its value is only relative for there are other ways of acquiring knowledge and other tests of efficiency than a degree. If however a degree is, coupled with the certainty that a man has had a university life of the right kind as well, its value is infinitely enhanced. Then whatever your attainments may be your fellowmen feel certain that you have the standard character and conduct which wins through any walk of life. In danger or difficulty, whether in private life or the life of a citizen of the Empire, they can rely on you to apply the clean tests and not to shirk the issue. You students of this university are to-day making traditions. To-morrow I trust that you may be able to feel about your university what I felt about mine and that this feeling may be of source of strength and comfort to you in your lives and help to place your university among the great universities of the world.

DEGREE TO THE PRINCE.

After His Royal Highness addressed the assembly and declared the buildings open the Vice-Chancellor requested the Chancellor to declare the Special Convocation open and then presented His Royal Highness to him. The Chancellor in delivering the degree of Doctor of Letters to His Royal Highness, said: "By virtue of authority vested in me as the Chancellor of Benares Hindu University I confer upon you. Your Royal Highness, the degree of Doctor of Letters of this University and in token thereof I present this diploma and authorise you to wear the hood ordained as the insignia of your degree. I hope this degree will be a silken tie which will bind Your Royal Highness in sympathy with the youth of India in all their national aspirations and will strengthen your interest in the civilisation and culture and the progress and prosperity of the people of this ancient land.

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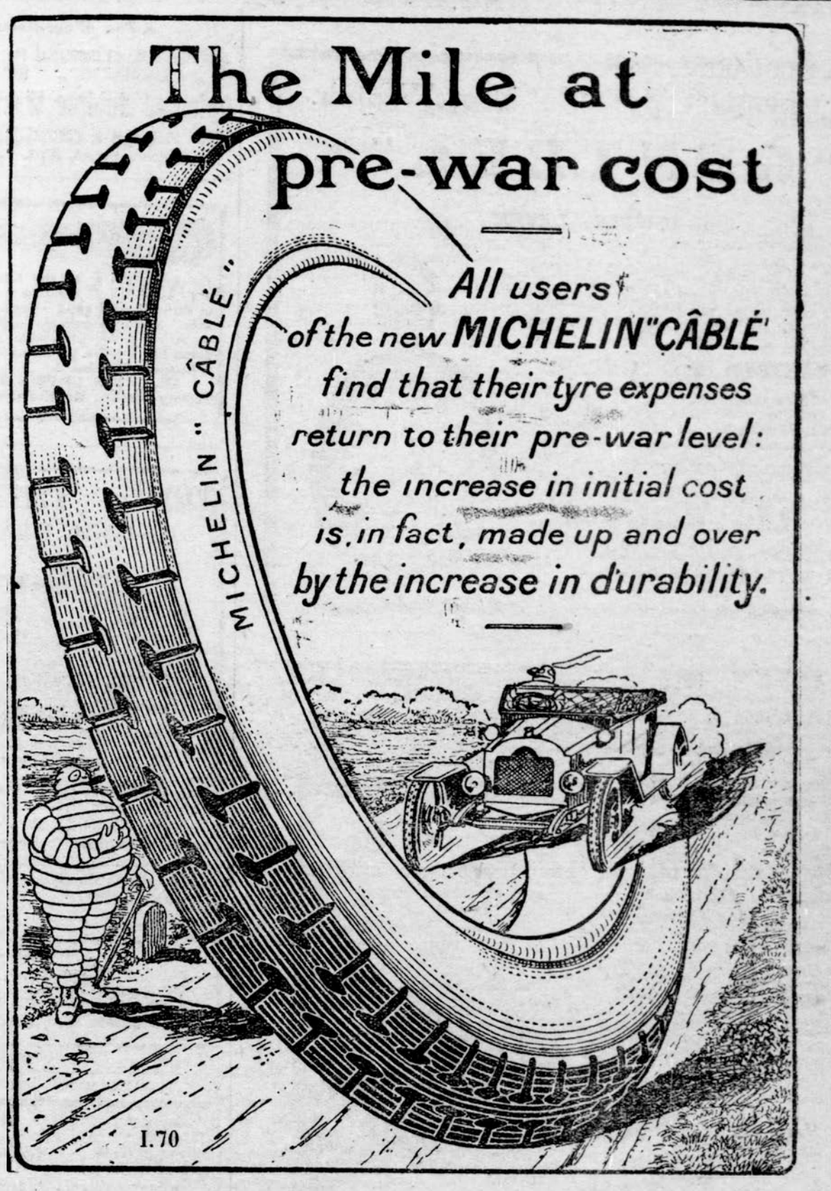
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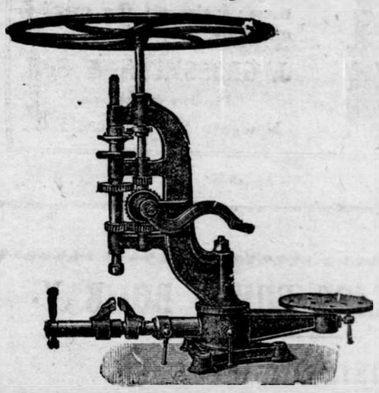

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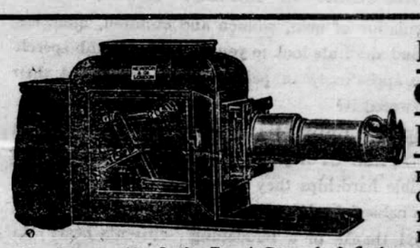

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(Sd) W. H DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S,
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.
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